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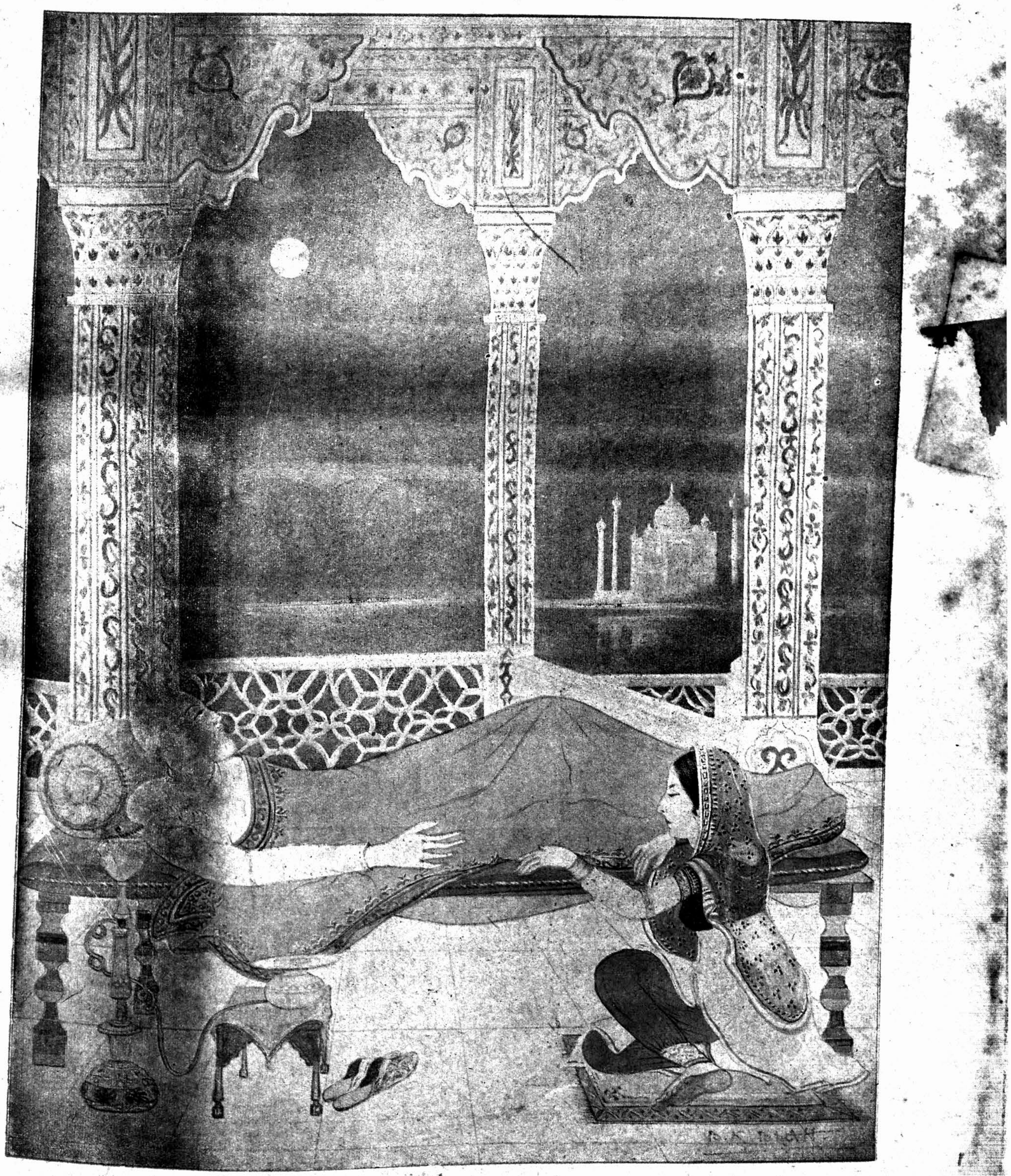
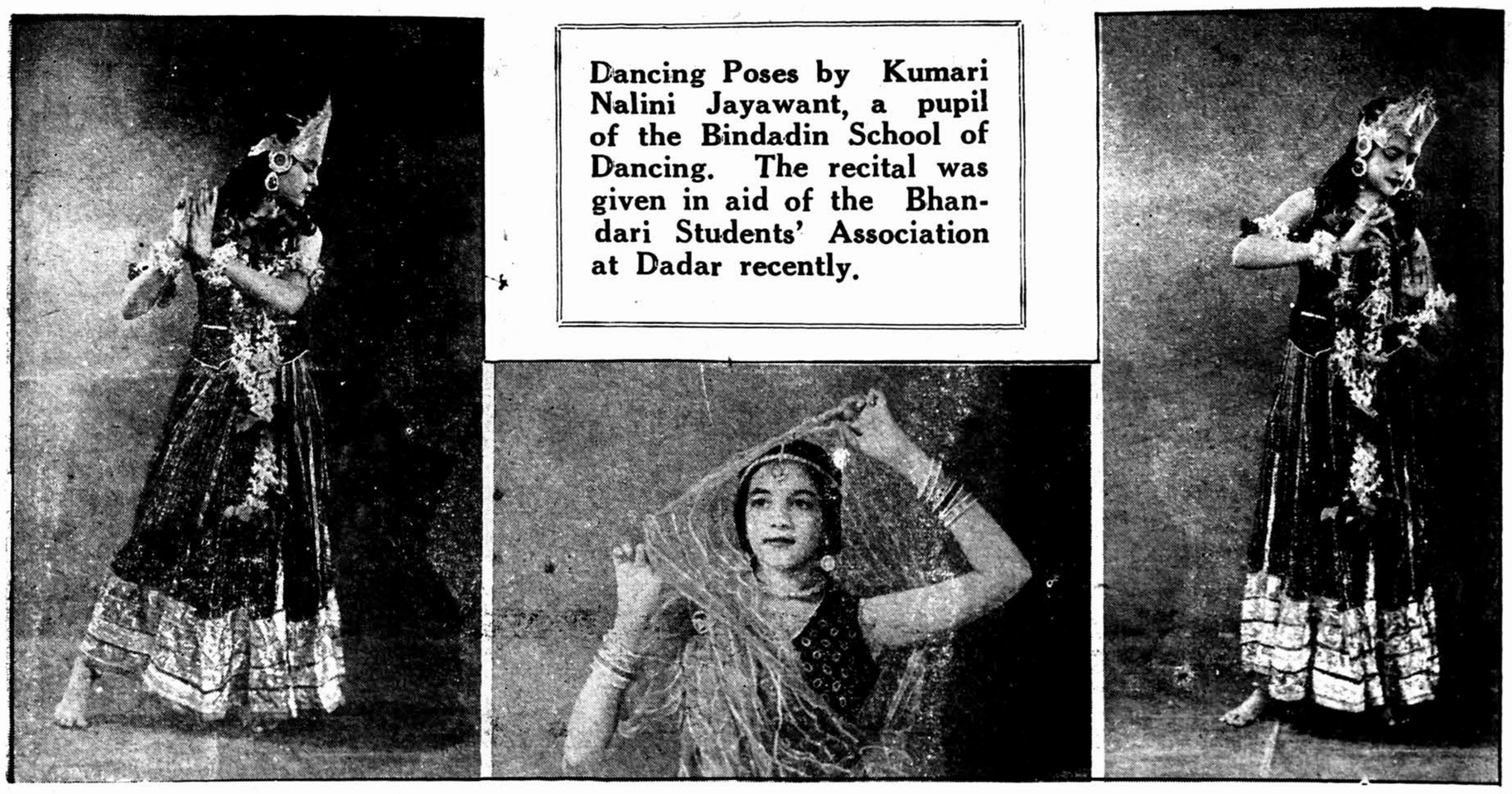
SHAH JEHAN AND JEHANARA



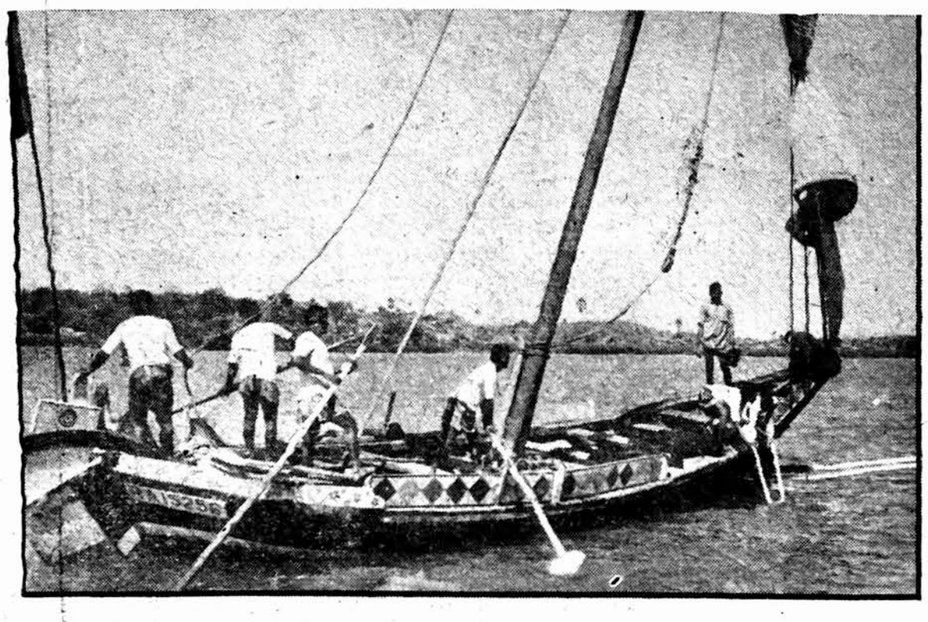
—B. K. Bhatt.

"GHUMAR" "VASANT" "GHUMAR"

Dancing Poses by Kumari Nalini Jayawant, a pupil of the Bindadin School of Dancing. The recital was given in aid of the Bhandari Students' Association at Dadar recently.



"VASANT" "GHUMAR" "VASANT"



Setting Sail.
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

Japanese children celebrate their annual summer festival.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, AUGUST 20, 1939.

DEBUNKING ASTROLOGY

Final Rejoinder And An Offer

By R. J. GOKHALE

With this article we conclude the controversy, which began with Mr. Gokhale's contribution on astrology, which we published in our issue of the 30th April. We have presented both sides of the case and leave our readers to draw their own conclusion. Any further correspondence on this subject as also regarding the prize should be made direct with Mr. R. J. Gokhale, Chikitsa Mandal, 17 Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona 4.

IN any controverysy the onus of proof is on the party making the positive statement, and not on the party denying it.

My critics maintain that astrology is an exact ("perfect" as Mr. P. N. Rav says) science. In support of this they have quoted a number of rules and successful predictions. I know that there are hundreds of books on astrology. (The Bhandarkar Institute has a list of some five hundred MSS of astrological books) giving no end of rules, and I have already admitted that some predictions come true.

What I contend, however, is that so far as I know, there is no evidence that a particular rule gives reliable results and that "the so-called evidence of successful results is open to the fallacy of "simple enumeration." That being the position of the two opposed parties, "the best defence of astrology and at the same time the most effective refutation of my contention would be to give a demonstration of the reliability of astrology" before opponents and judges. Hence my request to the critics is "Sir, please, do not merely assert, but demonstrate."

How To Demonstrate?

This can be done in one of the following ways:--

FIRST WAY:—

The ascendant in Lokmanya Tilak's horoscope is, according to the advocates of the two principal schools of "Ayanansha" Leo or Cancer; and while the "Navansha" of the ascendant, according to different astrological experts of one school (Sayan) is Mesha, Vrishabha, Mithun, or Karka, that according to the different experts of the other school (Nirayan) is Dhanu, or Vrischik, etc.

If, as is alleged, "astrology is an exact science, only one Navansha will, give correct results. Which is this true Navansha?" Adduce inductive proof to show that the same system gives correct results in all other horoscopes.

Again, at present, the Hindu Calendar month, according to the "Shuddha Nirayan" school in Maharashtra, is Shravana; while that according to advocates of the old "Graha-laghaviya" school is the intercalary (or extra) Shravana with no holidays. This difference is causing great inconvenience to the public, and if astrology is an exact science it should be possible to prove, to the satisfaction of the differing schools, how the true system of "Ayanansha" gives correct information regarding astral influences in the matter of auspicious and inauspicious days, holidays, etc. He who does this, will not only earn the gratitude of the public, but will also be showered with honours and gift. Let the critics achieve this distinction.

SECOND WAY:—

Make a large number of predictions in unambiguous language about events likely to occur within a year and give the astrological rules underlying these predictions.

THIRD WAY:--

Come to Poona personally and give a demonstration, before the Deciding Committee. (This will be referred to hereafter as D.C.) of the truth of some of the usual astrological rules.

"Personnel of the Deciding Committee."

(1) Principal D. R. Gadgil, D. Litt., of the Gokhale Economic Institute.
(2) Mr. N. G. Damle, M.A., Professor of Logic and Philosophy, Fergusson College, Poona.
(3) Mr. V. M. Joshi, M.A., Professor of Philosophy, Indian Women's University.
*(4) Mr. G. G. Kolhatkar, M.A., Professor of Chemistry, Fergusson College, Poona.
*(5) Mr. R. N. Joshi, B.Sc., Professor of Physics, Fergusson College, Poona.
*(6) Mr. D. V. Apte, B.A., well known History scholar, Poona.
(7) Mr. D. R. Laddu, Astrology expert and some time Secretary of the "Panchangaikya Mandal," Poona.

*These have studied astrology.

Some Explanations

HOROSCOPE:—Horoscopes cast or published as reliable ones, by well known astrologers, will have to be accepted as basis for the verification of rules, and the claimant for prize, who rejects the birth-time in such horoscopes as incorrect when they go against his rule, will have to demonstrate that he can find out the birth-time correctly, if certain events in a person's life be supplied to him.

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE:—Adducing instances of successful predictions only, comes under the fallacy of "Simple Enumeration" and therefore will not be accepted as evidence. The verification of a rule must be found in almost all those horoscopes in which the data are found.

However a small percentage of failures will be condoned as due to accidental difficulties, but the criterion of truth will be the same as is recognized in logic.

THE DECISION:—The decision of the "Deciding Committee will be regarded as final. Should any serious difference of opinion arise amongst the members, the matter will be referred to The Right Honourable Mr. M. R. Jayakar.

HONORARY WORK WELCOME:—As neither the writer nor the members of the D.C. have any pecuniary interest in astrology, it is earnestly requested that advocates of astrology should come forward to do honorary work for demonstrating that astrology is an exact or a perfect science. Those who will justify this claim, will be accorded public honour by the Chikitsa Mandal. If, however, there are any advocates of astrology who desire pecuniary return, the Chikitsa Mandal offers the following prizes:—

Prizes

(1) A prize of five hundred rupees will be awarded to that astrologer who will be the first to adduce evidence to prove that a particular system of "Ayanansha" always gives correct results and therefore is astrologically the true one.

(2.) A prize of from one hundred to five hundred rupees will be awarded to that astrologer, who will be the first to demonstrate that a particular rule in astrology for predicting future events in a person's life, can stand a logical test.

(3.) To that astrologer who is not prepared to disclose his methods, but is the first person to demonstrate his astrological ability, we offer a prize of one hundred rupees, provided he satisfies the tests mentioned in the last three parts of my essay in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 30-4-39.

CONDITIONS FOR THE SECOND PRIZE.

(1) The astrological rule with all its provisos must be given in unambiguous terms by the astrologer claiming the prize.

(2) Then about a dozen predictions based on this rule and calculated to occur within six months or so from now, will have to be supplied. The events predicted should be such that the chances for their happening should be less than 25 per cent. (the greater the odds the better), and the events should not be such as the subject can himself bring about, e.g. going on a journey, or losing money in gambling or speculation. The subjects should as far as possible be respectable persons, otherwise at the end of six months the results should be certified by a highly respectable person.

(3) If these results make out a prima facie case in favour of the rule, that will be regarded as provisional evidence of the validity of the rule. Then the rule will be published in papers and the astrological world asked to test it by actual results. Their results will be called for and compared. If these show that this rule gives correct results, far greater in proportion than mere chance affords

(Continued On Page 55)

PRIZES

On behalf of the Chikitsa Mandal of Poona, the following prizes are offered to champions of astrology:—

(1) Prize of Rs. 500 for adducing evidence to prove that a particular system of "Ayanansha" gives correct results.

(2) Prize of from Rs. 100 to 500 for demonstrating that a particular rule of prediction can stand a logical test.

(3) Prize of Rs. 100 for demonstrating astrological ability according to certain tests.

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World News From Across The Seas

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Here is a bit of club conversation:

"Bernard Shaw, at eighty-three, seems wonderful."

"No doubt, but he's not the man he was. He's been using the lift at Whitehall Court for the past year."

"Maybe, but he always walks down."

* * * *

In the second Test Match at Old Trafford between England and the West-Indies, an England batsman voluntarily ended his innings without appeal under the mistaken impression he was out.

Dennis Compton, in the first innings, played back at a ball and started to run single. When a yard or so up the wicket somebody exclaimed that the bails were off. Compton looked back, and concluding he had stepped on his wicket making his stroke, went on to the pavilion. There was no appeal.

Had there been one, Umpire "Tiger", Smith, at square leg, concerned in the matter, would have given Compton not out.

What actually happened was that Compton broke the wicket with his right foot when starting for the run "after his stroke had been completed." Douglas Jardine once did this on the same ground against the same opposition and stayed to get a lot of runs.

Compton did not raise the question because, he said, it was so difficult to be sure when the stroke technically ended and the run began. And he was right about that.

Umpires are there only to speak when spoken to, except in the case of unfair bowling.

* * * *

Lord Tennyson, former England Captain, pays the following tribute to George Headley in the "News of the World":

My admiration for the batsmanship of George Headley is unbounded. Is there his superior in all the world! I doubt it.

* * * *

Mr. W. S. Liddall's new Loyalty to Leader Group of Government back benchers, not content with reciting their praise of Mr. Chamberlain and the Government, are singing it. They have a group song:

The chorus goes thus:

Count your blessings,
Name them one by one,
And it will surprise you
What the Government has done.

But the Loyalists have suddenly become very coy about their theme song. We are told it has been withdrawn—in other words, suppressed. The reason given is that the group has become "too serious" a movement for such frivolity.

Perhaps the group has in mind a previous effort at political song, the famous "Stanley Boy," composed by Sir Waldron Smithers. It was improvised by Sir Waldron at a dance in his constituency, and offered to the Conservative leaders.

Stanley Boy was Lord Baldwin and this is what his minstrel sang of him:

Whatever you may say, sir,

(Continued on Page 46)

PLEDGES OF AFFECTION

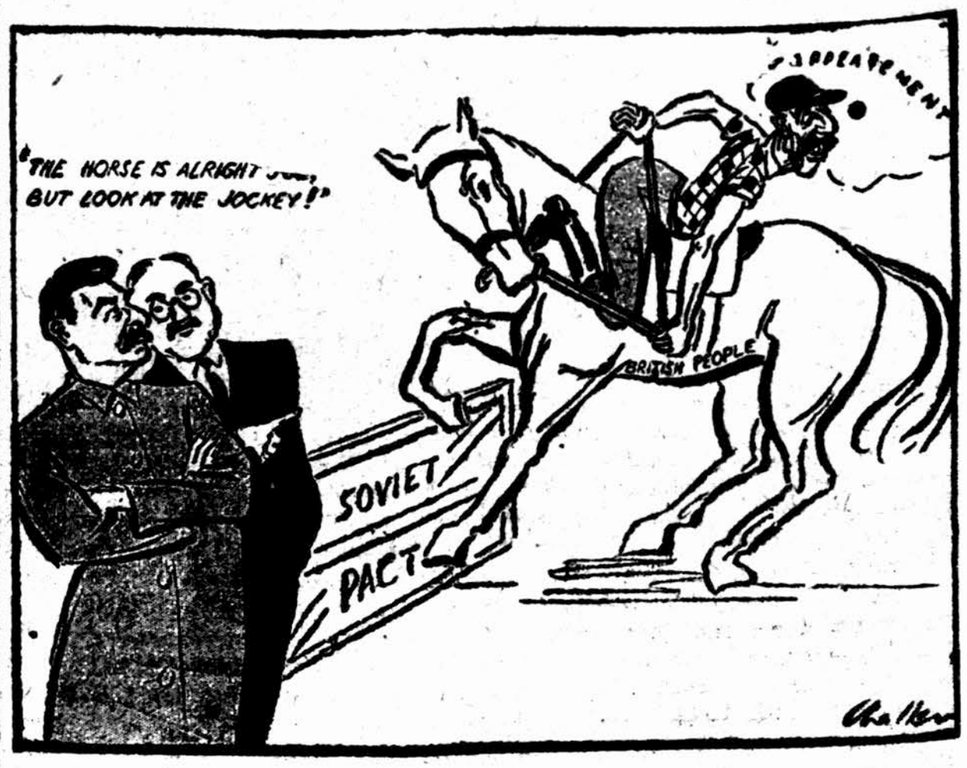
Britain adds Poland to her loves: a fateful list—Austria, Albania, Abyssinia, Czecho-Slovakia (Libussa), Spain, and China. The cartoonist of the organ of Hitler's Black Guards has apparently no doubts that Poland will soon be numbered among the victims of aggression. "Das Schwarze Korps," Berlin.

IN MEMORIAM: AUG. 1914— AUG. 1939.

—Courtesy: "Tribune."

THE ALCHEMIST . . . . .

"Marianne," Paris.



HORSE SENSE!

—"Tribune."

A Portrait Of Lord Halifax

Viscount Halifax
Leader of British House of Lords

"....Often He Has Wondered Whether Grey's Experience Was Destined To Be His Own"

By HENRY LYNDHURST

IN a broad and ornate corridor at the back of a massive building in Whitehall, a secretary opens a large oak door and the visitor steps into a spacious room decorated in deep reds and browns—thick red hangings beside the long windows, a heavy red carpet covering the floor, a puffy red leather sofa before the fireplace an oak desk behind it; and oak panels and doors.

An extremely tall and gaunt-looking figure in double-breasted black coat rises from the smallish desk and extends a bony hand. It is the Right Honourable Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, third Viscount Halifax, officially known as his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. An equally accurate way of describing him would be to say that, having very probably saved India from revolution, he is at the moment of this visit striving to save Europe from war, and finding Europe rather more difficult than that vast oriental empire.

If he seems to bend forward a little as he stands with his hands in his trousers pockets, so that he appears slightly stooped, it is probably because he is so much taller than most people that he instinctively descends a bit from his abnormal height in shaking hands and in conversing in order not to feel completely out of range of those of average stature.

Upon his lanky frame is a somewhat elongated head beginning to be bald. His features are ample, nose, mouth and ears exceeding the classical proportions, as if made for use rather than for comeliness; yet they betray sensitivity and they are accentuated by the deep lines that mark the extremely lean face. His voice is soft and agreeable, but he does not talk too well—not with the easy fluency or the picturesque phrases of the orator, nor yet with the quick precision of the self-assured and assertive. Even his prepared speeches are a bit loose in style.

Man Of Faith

In the Foreign Secretary's room, where two large windows afford a view of the neat lakes and lawn and trees and flowerbeds of St. James's Park, the visitor might imagine himself in the quiet library of a country house. But upon this apparently tranquil room there constantly intrude oblong red dispatch boxes of oddly varying shapes, many worn and discoloured from long usage, which bring official telegrams and reports from every corner of a not very tranquil world. It is as if Pandora's Box had been put into mass production.

It was in this room that Sir Edward Grey, watching men extinguish the lights in the park at dawn on an August day in 1914, said: "The lamps are going out all over Europe; we shall not see them lit again in our lifetime."

Lord Halifax, unlocking the same red boxes and reading equally ominous news, has watched the lamps of Europe flickering doubtfully once more and has hoped—even when all hope seemed gone—that they might be kept from going out again. Often he has wondered whether Grey's experience was destined to be his own.

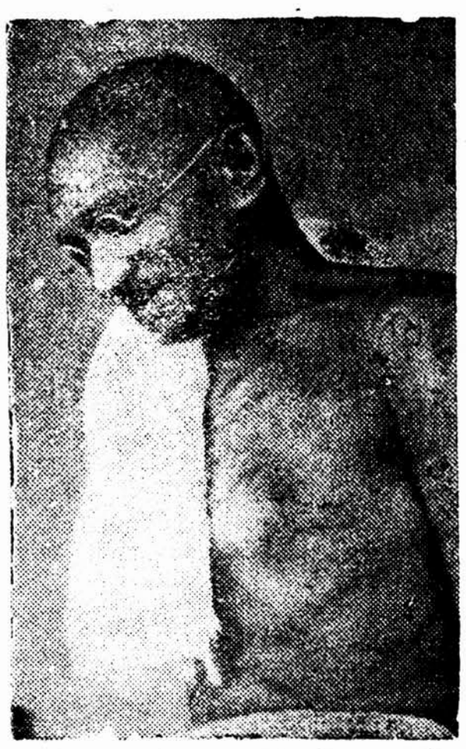
It has required great faith to believe otherwise as truculence and violence on the part of great States have seemed to increase month by month; as leaders have seemed to court disaster by proclaiming that prolonged peace was ignoble and demoralizing and by extolling the warrior's attitude toward life.

But Lord Halifax, like his father, is a man of faith. His father, a grandson of the Lord Grey who carried through the Reform Bill of 1832 (the first instalment of political democracy in England), held a religious service each morning in his Yorkshire home. He was for fifty years president of the English Church Union. He took a leading part in the Malines conversations looking to a rapprochement between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. The present Lord Halifax is likewise deeply religious, though his activities have been chiefly in the field of public service.

Adolf Hitler
Realmleader of Germany

Here his religious bent contributed directly, perhaps decisively, to his greatest achievement—the improvement of relations with India. The great influence he enjoyed there as Viceroy from 1926 to 1931 (he then bore the specially created title of Lord Irwin) was attributed to his genuine religious faith, which impressed that oriental land where religion plays a role comparable to that which it played in Europe in the Middle Ages.

He and his political opponent, Mr. Gandhi, soon came to be called "the two Mahatma". When the Hindu holy man, the leader of the civil disobedience movement, was invited to the Viceregal Lodge—much to the horror of some British Conservatives and imperialists, who opposed



Mahatma Gandhi.

any dealings with him—he and the Viceroy were two profoundly religious men facing together the political problems of India. The future Lord Halifax understood Gandhi as few Englishmen could. He would have been capable of appealing to the Indian rebels by himself going on a fast, in Gandhi fashion; but a hunger-strike on the part of His Majesty's Viceroy would have been too severe a shock for the Conservatives in England who required as careful handling as the Indian rebels.

Gandhi And Hitler

It is hardly too much to say that from those meetings of the Viceroy and Gandhi there issued ultimately the new and more liberal Constitution now being tested in that sub-continent of some 370,000,000 people. Lord Halifax was the first official person to employ the term "Dominion Status" to describe the goal of India's development. He gradually broke through the die-hard opposition at home and kept India within the empire.

But it was an infinitely more difficult task that he faced seven years later when at an equally historic meeting, he sat opposite another inciter of foreign masses who wielded a kind of mystic spell over his followers: another rebel against the established order, but of a very different type from Gandhi. For Gandhi was a holy man who fought the British by passive resistance, while Herr Hitler (whom Lord Halifax visited in Germany in 1937) was an impassioned fanatic who threatened to smash the foundations of Europe by force.

With the scrawny dark-skinned Asiatic Halifax could reason and discuss calmly; with the fiery European he had difficulty in achieving any mental contact at all. Gandhi quietly exchanged ideas with him; Hitler treated him as if he were a massed audience in the Sportspalast and made loud speeches to him which he could not understand until an interpreter repeated them.

Between those two meetings there was an amazing and significant contrast. One might have imagined that when a Yorkshire squire faced an oriental mystic, differences of background and mental habits would interpose insuperable barriers; but that the same squire, encountering another European—who normally would be much closer to him in race and culture—would at least be able to converse to some purpose.

Yet precisely the opposite proved true. The Oriental spoke excellent English, but the two Europeans could not even talk to each other directly for want of a common language. The Oriental was both intellectually and "ideologically" nearer to the English squire than the European was. Kipling thought that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet". But Lord Halifax managed to build a bridge with the East, though he failed to build one with Britain's greatest Western neighbour. Gandhi, for all his zealotry was a civilized man who preferred reason to violence, and in this sense it is literally true that Gandhi proved a better European than Hitler—a fact which speaks volumes for the state to which Europe has fallen.

Of this new gulf between Europeans Lord Halifax is keenly conscious. Speaking to the Oxford Society of York in November, 1937, he said: "I often think how much easier the world would have been to manage if Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini had chanced to have been at Oxford * * * They would have had a background or thought that would have simplified many international problems".

Wide Gulf

When Lord Halifax went to Germany in the hope of an understanding he knew little of the country, past or present. He had not been there since the war and had paid only fleeting visits in his youth. He did not speak the language. India he knew and to a great extent understood; but that strange new Nazi State nearer home lay further beyond the intellectual and emotional reach of an educated Englishman—and of many an educated German, too.

Even educated Englishmen, even English squires who have studied at Oxford and attained the distinction of becoming Fellows of All Souls College have

(Continued On Page 54)

THESE SHALL SAVE INDIA

What The Safety Movement Is Doing For The Children Of India

(By Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman, Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India)

IT was a bright afternoon on the 12th of August last year when the seed of a new youth Movement was sown in our land. Fifty boys and fifty girls of a flourishing High School in Bombay took the Safety Pledge in the presence of the whole School, the Staff and Mr A. S. Trollip, President of the Safety Squad Association. The children pledged themselves to work for the safety and comfort of others and to try to be careful at all times; they promised not to take unnecessary chances of getting hurt and to warn others against doing so; they expressed their determination to do their part to help reduce the number of accidents during the year and concluded the Pledge thus: "All this I shall do for the sake of humanity, the honour of my School, the progress of my Country, and the glory of God".

A batch of 45 Teachers and Scout Masters have undergone Safety Instructor's course held by the Safety First Association of India. These teachers are from the Bombay Presidency, Madras, Hyderabad and other places and their services will be utilised for Safety First teaching in schools. A group of the teachers with Mr. A. S. Trollip (centre), Chairman, Bombay Provincial Branch.

First Safety Squad in India enrolled on 12th August 1939 at Bombay at St. Teresa's High School, Girgaum.

During the last twelve months Safety Squads have been formed in many Schools in the City and Suburbs; the Movement has spread even to Bangalore and distant Coonoor where the Boy Scout Association is affording splendid co-operation.

The Safety Squad Association is run somewhat on the lines of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement; its aims are: (a) To teach children to value and conserve human life through the prevention of accidents; (b) To instil safe practices into children from a very young age and to teach them to avoid dangerous practices which might imperil themselves or others. Children from the ages of 4 to 16 years are allowed to enrol as Safety Cadets.

Patrols

The main activities of a Safety Squad are the formation and working of Road Patrols, School Bus Patrols; Cycle Patrols, and Health Patrols. Members of the Squad also assist as demonstrators and organisers in local Safety Exhibition during Fairs and local Festivals, and for Parent Day Exhibitions in their own schools.

The School Road Patrol is a pupil activity in good citizenship as well as in Safety. About six to eight students form a patrol. These members of the patrol stand at the kerb or edge of the road where there is no footpath and control street crossing by the student population of the school. They stand on duty about 15 minutes before school starts for the day and for about 10 minutes after dismissal time. Principals who have had experience of the system assert that it is a very efficient form of school dismissal and that it develops a sense of reponsibility and trains the Safety Cadets for leadership, while at the same time it teaches the other children the proper way to cross the road on their way to School. The first Road Patrol in India was formed in December 1935 at the Dr. Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar, and since then many Patrols have been trained by them for other Schools.

The Bus Patrol is an important body in Schools that run their own buses for school children. Members of the School Bus Patrol are responsible for order and discipline in the bus. They must prevent students from attempting to get on or off the vehicle when it is in motion, see that pupils retain their seats throughout the journey, stop pupils from distracting the driver and from putting any part of their body outside the vehicle. Reports are made to the head of the School in

(Continued on Page 53)

Mr. A. S. Trollip, President, and members of the Governing Council of the Safety Squad Association of India, who are responsible for the increased activity in safety propaganda in schools. The Educational and Diocesan Inspectors are members of the Council.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S. HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
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International Women's Congress

By
Mrs. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

New Orientation Of Feminist Movement

(From 8th to 14th August was the Women's Week In Copenhagen. The International Women's Congress for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship was in Session. Meeting as it did at a time of grave international situation, the Congress attracted unusual interest. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, as delegate to the Congress from India, took a prominent part in its deliberations. "For centuries the Western women of the ruling class have the idea ingrained in them that the world beyond was barbarian and its people primitive. They have a settled notion that Palestine, Egypt, India are domestic party politics with which this organisation cannot interfere." In the following article Mrs. Kamaladevi discusses the new orientation of the Congress policy and shows how "feminism has at last broken its bonds" and "sees itself to-day as part of a greater sea, the limb of a larger body whose very existence is threatened.)

THE Women's Movement in Europe, as in most other countries except Russia, is in the hands of the bourgeois women and therefore tends to reflect more the characteristics of their struggles: the right to property, right to work, right to economic independence, etc., except political rights where feminism does cut right across the class divisions, as its basis is womanhood and equal opportunities and rights are demanded for all women along with men.

This bourgeois leadership has served to make it far more restricted in its scope and usefulness. And though its achievements are very creditable, it has not been the source of strength and support that it might otherwise have proved to the other progressive movements of the world.

Unholy Legacy

But this over-emphasis on feminism has to some extent been inevitable in view of the fact that Christianity has never done fairly or squarely by women. They have been branded from the early days as the daughters of Eve, the arch temptresses and seducers that led men to commit the original sin.

This unholy legacy has followed her through many centuries. St. Paul, the founder of the early Christian Church displayed a rare genius for creating an anti-woman tradition for it, and its evil vestiges still linger, though the power of that Church is at the lowest. To this day, therefore, the Catholic countries of Europe still deny franchise and other political rights to women.

Even France, so renowned as the inspirer of Democracy, still penalises and denies ordinary human political rights to women, and Spain only broke this vicious tradition when she became a Republic. But centuries of Church domination still held sway and in the first election the woman's vote was more marked by the Church influence rather than the Republican spirit, a fact that has adversely affected the chances of the women in the neighbouring country of France. The Republican statesmen have a great fear that the women's vote may be utilised by the Church on the side of conservatism.

War Of Sexes

This background has, therefore, been responsible for the unhappy antagonism between the two sexes in the West, and the struggle of the women for their rights has been opposed tooth and nail by men, resulting in an ugly war of the sexes. To us who have never had this battle of the sexes, it is a little difficult to understand the causes, unless we have this historical background. Feminism has thus been almost a fanatical cause in the West for which women have suffered and sacrificed much.

This feminist movement, as it is called here, could not but be in the very nature of things, a democratic movement. It stood naturally for the principles of Democracy. But so hard and tough was this struggle to win ordinary rights for women that it could not avoid contracting into a narrow movement with extra emphasis on sex. The larger world and its variety of complicated problems receded more and more until they threatened to fade away, when there suddenly came the war of 1914 which shook the women up.

Spectre Of War

From 1918 a new element creeps into this movement, the anti-war feeling. The horrors of war, the agony of mothers and wives, naturally created this stream. And henceforward the women's movement throws in its full weight on the side of all movements which are working against war.

But once again its leadership proved its undoing. A bourgeois leadership could never really contribute to removing the real causes of war for that would have meant the destruction of class society in the process, the pulling down of Empires, the voluntary surrender of so many privileges and advantages the bourgeoisie enjoy to-day.

So in spite of their sincerety and passionate fervour, once again after two decades of "no-more-war" cry they face another war to-day, fiercer and more deadly than imagination can ever conjure. Poor pitiful souls, victims of a vicious system that is to-day threatening to destroy all that they cherish most!

One cannot but feel moved at their tragic plight They are so ignorant for they have never learnt what we in far off Eastern countries have learnt through bitter experience that if you want freedom—and without freedom there can be no peace—then do not oppress others. For every chain you strike for your slave, you strike two for yourself. The West rules to-day and the West has not learnt what it will learn without doubt when it rises one day out of its colossal debris. Out of those smoking embers and warm ashes will come the wisdom and sanity which the suffering and dumb agony of millions whom they exploited in the flush of power could never bring home to them. The dark hand of fate has already begun to inscribe the ancient words: "Man Shall Reap The Fruits Of The Seeds He Sows." Through many centuries the ruling nations had sown poisonous seeds. To-day that poison is threatening to destroy them.

Fight Against Fascism

Feminism has broken its bonds at last, for it sees itself to-day as part of a greater sea, limb of a larger body whose very existence is threatened. If Democracy itself is wiped out, if whole countries become Concentration Camps, if every thought you think is to be dictated by an external power, then this great little fight for women's rights becomes an illusory unreal thing. All those principles for which you have been fighting are threatened to be destroyed. In the face of this calamity everything else is overshadowed. How to resist this monstrous attack is the task that confronts us.

It was, therefore, natural and inevitable that these women should almost with one voice decide to throw in their full weight in the struggle against Fascism. They made the same declaration that the Indian women had already made, that women should take their full share in the life of the nation to defend and establish a system that stands for the rights and freedom of individuals and nations, and it is only thus that war can be prevented and peace established.

Meeting as this Congress did on the brink of a catastrophe, it felt called upon to declare that the women's battle was the human battle, for it stood for the equality of sex, race and creed, that there could be no freedom for women when freedom is no longer the recognised right of every individual, and there could be no justice when it is dependent on the will of oligarchy.

India's Lead

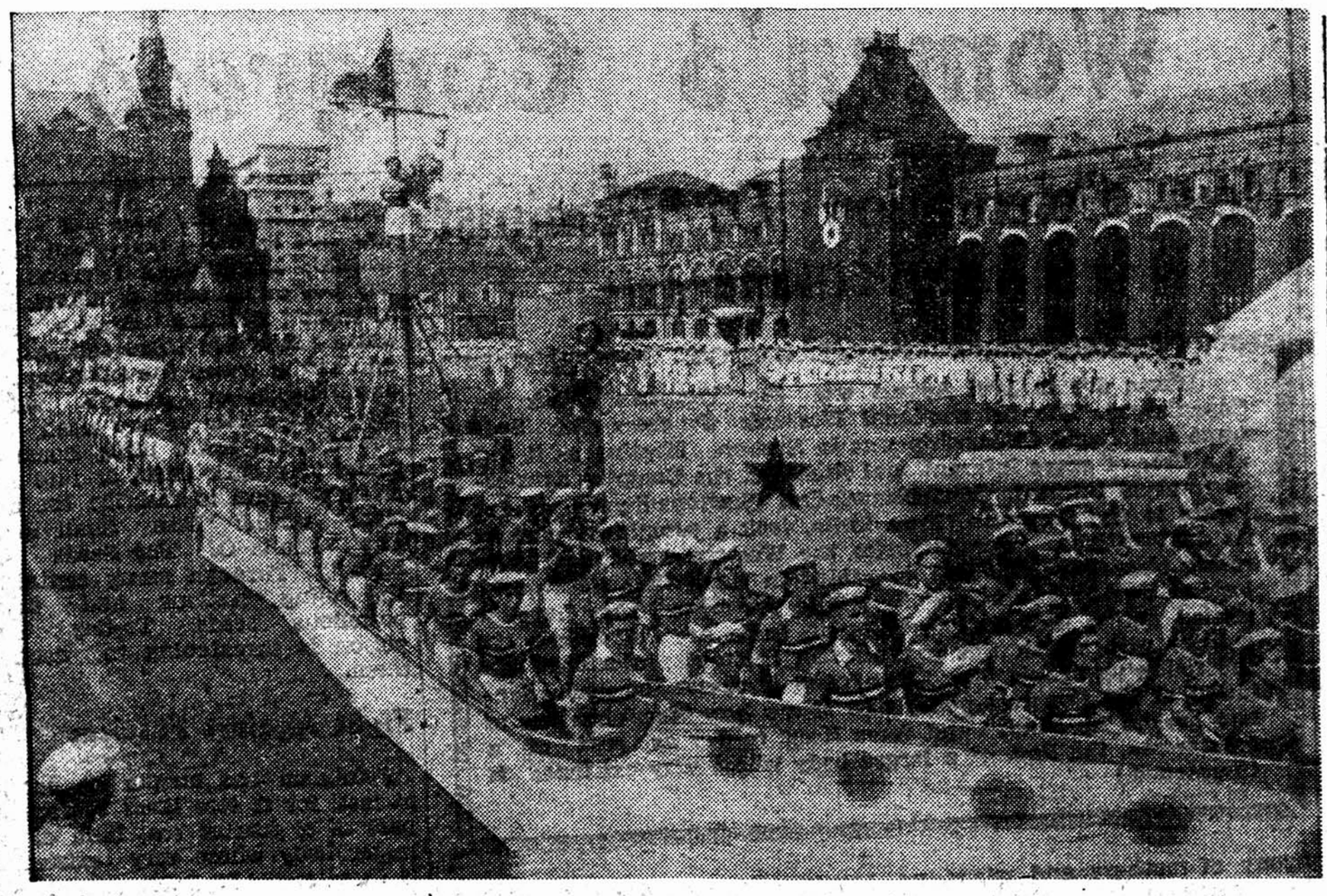
Needless to say that out of the representatives of 22 countries the only serious opposition to this declaration came from the British women who, in the usual characteristic British way, sought to base their stand on the championship of other "weaker" women. "Let us first fight for the rights of those women who have not yet secured their political rights, such as the French, the Swiss, the Yugoslavians" they said. But unfortunately for them their proteges chose to disown them. The most passionate speeches in favour of the declaration came from these very countries. In fact their complaint was that the declaration was not strong enough.

A new orientation has now been given to this international women's organisation and it is a matter for pride that India should have given the lead in this to the women of the world. But a mere statement of policy will not very much alter the character of its work, beyond

(Continued On Page 53)

Gandhiji coming out of his Ashram at Shegaon, accompanied by a few Ashram inmates, for his evening walk.

Soviet's Armed



Making the people "Navy minded". Physical culturists from the Sport Club, "Zenith."

"LET OUR ENEMIES REMEMBER THE LESSONS OF CIVIL WAR, AND LET THEM KNOW THAT IN THESE TWENTY YEARS OUR COUNTRY HAS BECOME A THOUSAND TIMES STRONGER"

—Marshal Voroshilov

The official date of the founding of the Red Army is 1918. In this year a decree issued by the Soviet Government which founded the Red Army out of the proletarian Red Guards and the revolutionary soldiers of the Tzarist army.

THE People's Commissar for Military and Naval affairs—a post held since 1926 by K. E. Voroshilov—stood formerly at the head of "Revolutionary Council of War." As a gesture emphasising of so many pacts of Non-Aggression, the Commissariat was given the new title of People's Commissariat of Defence.

The chief feature in which the military form of the Soviet Union differs significantly from those of other countries is that "The Red Army" as officially stated "is not only a military school; it is also a school for culture and apprentice in citizenship." In the Red Army the greatest care has been taken—to prevent the growth of anything approaching to a military caste. They take part in all elections and with equal votes choose their own members for the Soviets, wherever they happen to be stationed.

Compulsory Service

The Red Army is like all Continental forces recruited by compulsory service. It is strictly confined to workers, peasants and those engaged in socially useful pursuits. People deprived of electoral rights cannot serve in the army. The army is, therefore, closely connected with the working population of the USSR. Every army unit is connected with some factory. or collective farm.

Military training of the Soviet youth starts from the 19th year onwards. Service for the infantry is for 2 years, for the air-force 3 years and for the navy 5 years. Only one-third of those eligible to serve and sound in health are taken in the Red Army. All the rest are placed in territorial militia in which they retain their civil employment but are called out for instructional service for a few weeks at time.

What is unusual is to find the conscription is not unpopular. This is partly due to the unique informative and propagandist methods of the recruiting department. Prior to annual conscription a specially selected commander (the word officer is not used) visits the villages and convenes meeting of the young men and such of their elders as choose to attend. He explains the role of the Red Army, the conditions of service, the educational and other advantages provided and the varied amenities for life. And then he invites questions and answers to the best of his ability as between friends and equals. The commanders treat the Red Armymen with respect. All ranks address each other as equals.

In the field as at drill, prompt obedience to orders is enforced, discipline is strict and some minimum formality is observed. But off duty all ranks meet together, and even play games and engage in the amateur theatricals together, the wives of the commanders playing parts along with members of the rank and file. To the Red Army man is commander is merely a man of special knowledge.

Education And Training

Probably such an army could achieve no military efficiency unless all ranks were educated. Accordingly as much care is taken in the appropriate education of the rank and file as in the specialised training of the commanders at every military centre the Red Army has its clubs, schoolrooms, theatres and libraries. The aggregate number of volumes now included in the thousands of libraries of the defence forces, is reported to be somewhere of 20 millions.

If any man still join as an illiterate, he is promptly taught to read and write his vernaculars and Russian. All are put through an educational course lasting throughout their whole service, in which not only geography and history but also economics and

Left to right:—Dimitrov, Mikoyan, Kaganovs, Voroshilov and Stalin.

Might

By D. G. TENDULKAR

Marxism are imparted in simple and interesting language. All men are taught to sing, and those who desire to play on musical instruments are given necessary facilities.

The men also have exceptional amount of vocational training, for which the modern mechanised army offers abundant opportunity. The troops are being continually called out to help,not only in agricultural operations of the locality but also in all sorts of industrial work in which extra labour forces is urgently needed, to avert breakdown or prevent injurious delay whether in such operations of civil engineering as roads, bridges, railway and embankments, or in repairing building, restoring telegraphic communications or mending machines of every kind.

Every year nearly half a million of Red Army men, who have completed two or more years of their training return to their houses and resume their civil operations. As there are some 6,00,000 villages, hamlets and cities in USSR, this means during the past decade, an average of 3 or 4 such men have re-entered each village and hamlet between the Baltic and the Pacific.

Biggest Man Power

How does the Soviet Army, reputedly the largest in the world stand as regards man-power and efficiency? What is its worth as an instrument of war, should the occasion arise for the USSR to come in on the side of democracies in the event of general world conflict?

These questions are best answered by a review of the Russian armed forces; taking into account the fact that the Soviet military budgets for the past four years indicate a large army with up-to-date equipment.

As regards man-power, it is generally admitted that Russia with her resources in men can mobilise a much greater number of units than formerly, using as a basis for reckoning the fact that the country can mobilise at least ten per cent of its population in time of war.

1st May Parade of units of the Workers and Peasants' Red Army and Navy on the Red Square in Moscow.

The regular army of the Soviet Union to-day numbers about 1,300,000 men, with seven or eight millions who are not actually serving but are eligible for military duties. Add to this a trained reserve of thirteen and half million men and one can reasonably estimate that the military resources of the Soviet Union could be brought upto a formidable total of more than 20,000,000.

The Red Army has been described as one of the most modern armies of the world. The serious studies of the military specialists reveal that the number of machine guns it has is 50,000, that it has 20,000 pieces of artillery and 10,000 tanks.

Together with the perfection and growth of the Red Army as a whole, its Air Force, which has always been accorded the greatest attention by Soviet Government has also grown and gained in strength. The Government has done everything necessary for replenishing its air-force, with the latest and modern types of planes—first class pursuit planes, attach planes and fighting scout planes.

Rapid Mechanisation

Realising full well its tremendous importance to any army, the Soviet Government has created an independent defence industry which meets every mo-

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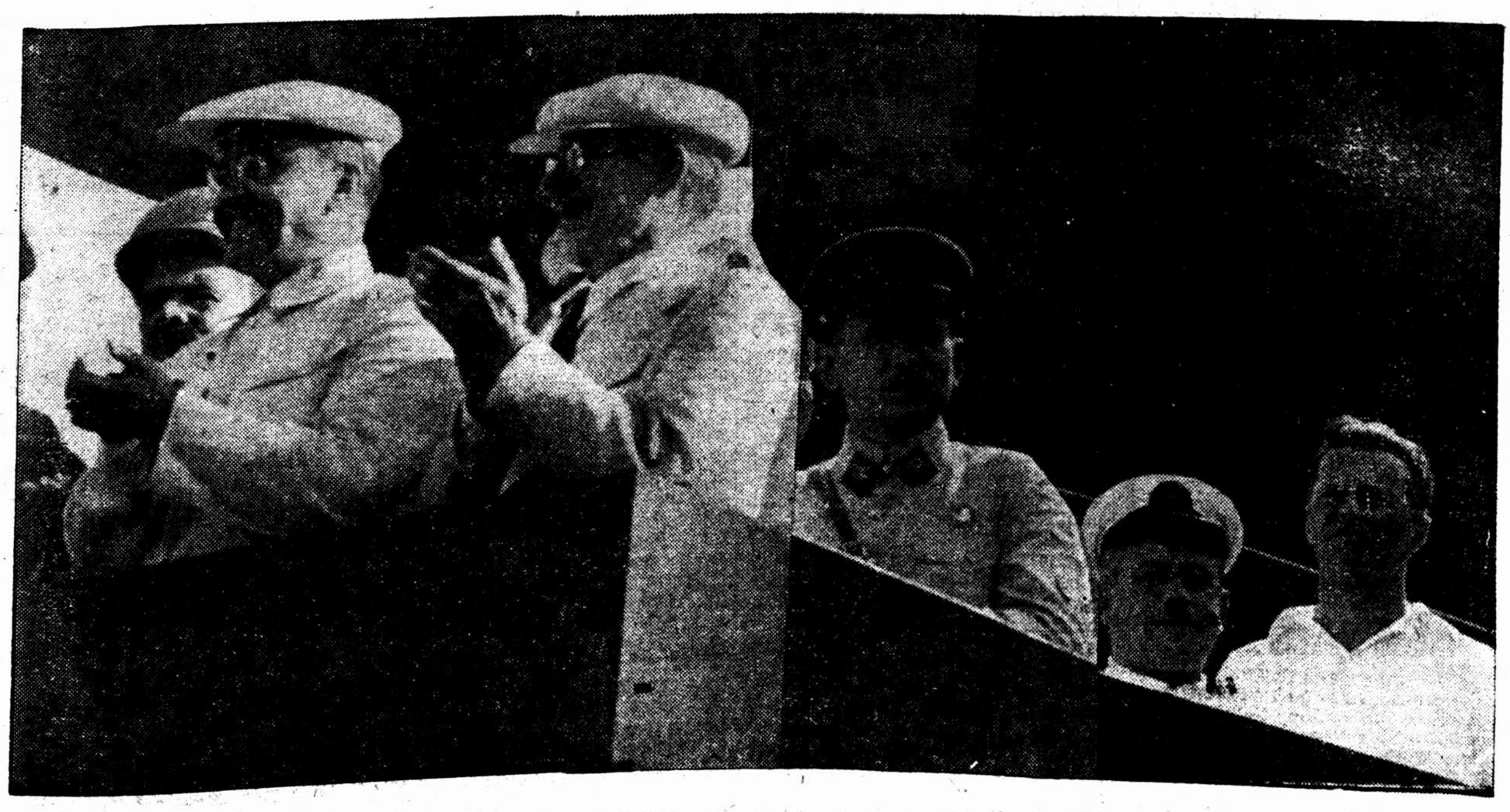

Left to right:—Andrew, Molotov, Kalinin, Yezhov, and Heroes of the Soviet Union, Papanin and Germany.

The Art Of India

By R. M. NANAVATI

A RAPID SURVEY OF OUR HERITAGE FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE MODERN DAY

A HIGH degree of proficiency in the domains of art had already been attained by Indians long before the Christian era when most of the countries now known as highly civilised were in a semi-barbaric state. The earliest known records of this artistic skill date back to 250 B. C. but that there were several artistic works of merit prior to that date can easily be conjectured by the country's advancement in literature and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of art of the historic period.

The architecture of India has progressed on well defined lines of its own. Unique are its monuments in the world of architecture and they are accepted as such by accredited authorities all the world over. Having a hoary civilisation at their back, gifted with a natural bent towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort and coupled with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials, Indians of yore rose to great heights of artistic excellence, while a stirring history gave this unique achievement both glamour and variety.

Early Architecture

Buddhist architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the "stupas" or sacred mounds, of which the most famous example is the great "Stupa of Sanchi" with its noted northern gateway. Examples of the greatest interest, however, and of easy access to the tourist as well as the student of Indian art, are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. The interior decorations as well as external facades of these rock-cut temples and monasteries, and also the gates surrounding the topes, point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. Horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls are characteristic features of these temples.

The Jaina architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples of Mount Abu. The unique Tower of Victory at Chittore belongs to the same school. The style is rich and beautiful. The ground plan of the temples at Abu consists of a shrine for the God or Saint, a porch and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, decorative carving covering the whole interior and executed with great elaboration and detail. The methods of construction employed suggest to the keen critic that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahaminical And Other Styles

Brahaminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the God preceded by pillared porches. Only the outer forms of the different schools vary. The northern Brahaminical temples, for instance, have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story decreasing in size is ornamental, with a central cell and figures in high relief.

The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its shrine, which with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Dravidian architecture is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" temple has been cut out of solid rock, interior as well as exterior, and represents, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length not built but sculptured in solid stone; an unmistakable undertaking of stupendous industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the Temples of Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore and Vijianagaram, to mention but a few, are recognised as being some of the best examples of the Dravidian school.

With the Mohamedan invasion in the thirteenth century A. D. the Pathan architecture was introduced into India. The Kutub Minar and Mosque at Old Delhi represent fine examples of this school whose chief characteristics are severity of outline and elaborate decoration, the latter being the result, it is stated, of employing Hindu craftsmen. The tombs and mosques at Ahmedabad show great Hindu influence, but purer examples of Pathan art are to be found at Mandu and Jaunpur.

Indo-Saracenic School

The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mohamedan powers, the most constructional contribution of the Mohamedans to Indian architecture being the arch and the dome. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fattehpore-Sikri and Bijapur and the example was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. Among all the periods and styles the characteristics of none are more easily recognisable than those of what is generally called the 'Indo-Saracenic', which develops after the Mohamedan conquest.

The new style reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jehan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the styles of previous periods. its crowning example being the world famous Taj Mahal at Agra, recognised as one of the seven wonders of the world.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style, the former famous for the towering wonder of the Taj Mahal, Akbar's deserted capital of Fattehpore-Sikri, Akbar's tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and Palace buildings at the Agra Fort, and the latter equally well known for the Juma Musjid, the Fort, the tomb of Humayun and the unique Kutub Minar. Two other centres with strongly marked individuality of style and technique are Ahmedabad and Bijapur

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DEMOCRACY HAS ITS DEFECTS

THESE MUST BE HONESTLY RECOGNISED AND THEIR CAUSES SOUGHT, EVEN IF THE SEARCH SHOULD LEAD US TO ABANDON OUR MOST CHERISED BELIEFS

Even the most earnest and sincere of democrats acknowledge today that democratic government has its disadvantages, and the habit of shutting one's eyes to defects, whether they be our own personal imperfections or those of our political or philosophic faith, is not to be commended, writes Mr. C. Wickstead Armstrong in the "Montreal Gazette."

It will be difficult in one short article to sum up the defects of democracy, but I will endeavour to epitomize the less controversial aspects of the question, and suggest what could be done and what could not be done to improve matters. First of all it must be evident to all that government by the ignorant cannot be advantageous, and therefore the only hope of good government with universal suffrage is "to educate the masses." Now that is where, as one who was for forty years a schoolmaster, I feel I can speak with some authority. Is it possible to educate the masses to such a pitch that the majority of men and women over twenty-one years of age shall be really intelligent voters?

INTELLIGENCE OF PUPILS

I think most teachers will agree with me when I say that only about five per cent. of pupils in city or rural primary schools are both intelligent and truly desirous of learning. In the high schools the percentage will be better because the majority of dull pupils may drop out after completing their elementary courses. In the universities it will naturally be higher still. But what concerns us here is the total juvenile population which will eventually become electors. After the industrious and intelligent pupils, we have the intelligent but lazy ones, who have no desire to learn and we may put these down at about twenty per cent. Then we have the dull ones, anxious to learn, who comprise another twenty per cent., more or less—and finally the dull ones who do not want to learn and can only with difficulty be got to make any effort or show any results; but that effort tends to keep the bright pupils back by the dedication of too much time to the others, and is therefore seldom made. These dull and unambitious pupils constitute over fifty per cent. of the average primary class of schoolboys. The tendency to care more about pleasure than mental improvement increases rather than otherwise as the individual grows older, and that means that, in spite of compulsory education and excellent pedagogy, the majority of electors will never be really fit to take so important a part in the government of their fellows as is given them with the suffrage while their votes must outnumber those of the more intelligent minority. If we are frank, therefore, I am afraid we must reluctantly come to the conclusion that, under present conditions until, that is, we can raise the general moral and intellectual level of the whole population, "to educate the masses" up to the desired pitch is a counsel of perfection not at all likely to be realized. And greatly to improve the average moral and intellectual level of the whole nation we shall have to take hereditary characteristics into account as well as environmental, which can only be done through practical eugenics,—the study of which is almost completely neglected among democratic peoples.

In view of the foregoing, I, for one, as a sincere democrat in principle, believe that democracy is trying to go ahead too fast, and has already wrecked itself in many countries through this over-enthusiasm. Education must precede the vote instead of being idealistically expected to follow it. Progress may be slow, but if right methods are adopted it will then be sure, toward the ultimate goal of universal suffrage. We cannot put a man quite ignorant of mechanics in charge of the engine of

(Continued On Page 51)

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"I'm not surprised. I always thought there was something funny about that man."

A Neglected Value In Education

"Grith Fyrd" Experiment And Manual Work

By

Prof. M. S. Srinivasa Sarma, M.A., National College, Trichinopoly

The "Grith Fyrd" was started in England seven years ago with the idea of "providing for young unemployed men with no early likelihood of finding work, an opportunity for reasonable human life and reasonable human activity." The forest camp-cum-colonies started by the organisation have already proved a huge success. In this article Prof. M. S. S. Sarma makes an appeal for founding similar camps in India.

THE whole school system to-day is "literary crazy". It is piling up more and more text books on the children and requires more and more years to learn them. Man is body, mind and spirit, and yet our education is concerned only with the mind, and so is making but little success in it. The training of the hand as an educational instrument for the development of personality and the enrichment of life is sadly neglected.

Let it be noted at the outset that hand-work besides instilling love and respect for manual labour, supplies a great opportunity for creative activity. There is to-day a lot of talk about freedom in schools; but it is not realised that the scope for real freedom is to be found in manual labour which is the field for initiative, resourcefulness and inventive powers. Again, childhood is essentially the period of play; children delight in all sorts of creative activity, and hand-work is the most natural and the most satisfying expression of the instinct of play.

The Secret Of Health

In a world whose law is work, there is no escape from hard toil and manly effort. Manual work is a method of discipline, and even of absorption and rapture. Dignity, poise, mellowness, courage and order are the fruits of manual labour. There is great wisdom in the Kaiser who daily chops wood. Action is the secret of health, and health is the secret of happiness. Bodily health means heightened vitality which gives an increased sense of power. The individual busy at work is safe both in body and mind. The only way to escape discontent and the sense of failure in life is to forget yourself in some form of manual work.

Therefore any scheme of education that divorces hand-culture from mind-culture is only a torso, an incomplete, unfinished thing. A new outlook on manual labour is thus the most urgent need. Manual labour must be valued as noble activity, as heroism on the one hand and as skill and art on the other. May I ask why our young men should not wash their own clothes, draw water from the well, grow their vegetables in their gardens, cut their wood, and do a thousand odd jobs for their own homes?

The Three H's

Education should make man complete, and develop every creative power in him. The greatest impediment to educational progress is the almost universal notion that it has to do only with the cognitive side of life. This erroneous notion should be given up, and the claims of the 'hand' should be considered as of equal importance as those of the Head and the Heart. It is therefore essential for schools to combine manual training and book-learning, and make the students do things with their hands.

Education must be released from the imprisonment within books, and take the form of making things and doing deeds. Clay-modelling, cardboard-work, carpentry, furniture-making, pottery, cutlery, cane-work, weaving, tailoring, needle-work, embroidery, coir-mats work, toy-making, wood-carving, ivory-work, etc., are fields not only for vocational investigation, but for adventure and life. Man's primal nature is to manipulate, to experiment, to be a cause, to construct, to create.

There must, therefore, be more direct and universal craftwork in wood, leather, clay, cotton, silk, metal, etc., so that the child may work off his superfluous energy, and derive in addition some appreciation of beauty of texture, form and colour—which is a much neglected part of our education to-day. It is unpsychological—nay, it is sinful to drop handicrafts at a time when the child's desire to express himself as an individual is strongest, and when his growing manipulative skill begins to produce worthy results.

Unemployed Graduates

The most anxious of all our social problems to-day is how employment is to be found for all the university men whose learning is confined to their books exclusively. A workless 'intelligentsia' compelled to sit idle is a great danger to society. You cannot have a happy society unless the individuals are happy in their work. Action itself—no matter what kind—constitutes the solution for most of our problems. "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—sums up the law and the prophets.

In the last analysis, it is work not money that is wanted. That is why Carlyle said "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him seek no other blessedness." Social experiments in the West with a view to open up for men subject to unemployment at least 'some' work have proved very interesting and achieved splendid results. I think a short description of that experiment would be helpful to right-thinking men to devise similar measures in our own country.

Grith Fyrd Camps

About six or seven years ago a band of young enthusiastic men in England started an interesting experiment in the New Forest with the idea of "providing for young unemployed men with no early likelihood of finding work, an opportunity for reasonable human life and reasonable human activity, as an alternative to walking the streets of industrial cities, the monotony broken only by the smoking of a fag and an occasional visit to the picture-palace or the public-house." They called this association by the unfamiliar, forbidding name of "Grith Fyrd Organisation." This term simply means "Peace Army."

They acquired a substantial piece of forest land, gathered the workless young men who were willing, made roads and rough furniture, built for themselves shelters, performed the simple domestic duties of a primitive human home, and prepared such foods as were available. A plot of land was brought into cultivation for growing vegetables. All the men took part in turns at each job; and as a visitor remarked "there were no experts to rob the campers of initiative."

They first built comfortable huts, and added a commodious hall out of trees felled and fashioned by them for purposes of lectures and concerts. They have now set up a printing-press in a side-room, and do all the printing for the office of the Grith Fyrd Organisation in London, though none of them have worked in any printing house before. Useful fabrics are woven on handlooms, and working clothes are made from them. They learn everything by 'doing', which is the secret of all learning.

The Joy Of Work

There was at first only one camp, the New Forest Camp. A second Grith Fyrd Camp was started in Alderwasely in Derbyshire. In the first few months, the beginner becomes familiar with the working necessities of simple life. He realises the necessity and value of voluntary co-operation with his fellows. There is perfect self-government in these camps. They enter into no commercial rivalry with the outside world; they make nothing for sale, and receive no wages. They go to the neighbouring villages, and do any public useful work needed there.

Here is an account of the impression created in a visitor as recorded in the "Hibbert Journal": "The first thing that struck me was the amazing contrast between the physical appearance of these brown-skinned young athletes and that of the unemployed men so familiar to me in East London. The second thing was the community spirit which prevailed. All sense of 'meum' and 'tuum' seemed to have atrophied. Unassisted by didactic moralisings, these young men have already learnt almost unconsciously that constructive work is pleasurable, that pleasure is unrelated to wages, and that there is in common enterprise a joy which individual self-regarding competition can rarely yield. They have learnt further that the health of the mind and that of the body are intimately associated. The members of this open-air university have learnt for themselves that one's true assets are measured in the only currency that matters, namely by what one gives or expresses, not by what one sponge-like sucks in."

The Truly Employed Person

It would be a splendid thing if such camps were established near every town in our country, and our young workless intellectuals diverted to this most healthful adventurous enterprise. There is no use in eating our hearts out because we cannot be ministers or millionaires. There is no use trying to be like somebody else when your primary task should be to find out your real self, and to learn how best to express this individuality in work. What we have each of us to realise is the scope of our own capacity and aim at its utilisation in the fullest measure.

A truly employed person is one who can concentrate all his powers upon work for the sake of work. When this takes place, it makes no difference what kind of work one undertakes, whether digging of ditch or growing of paddy; nor does what others do disturb one's equilibrium so long as the work utilises all of the available creative capacity. The happiness and well-being of the race depends ultimately on work well done, and the ethical satisfaction produced by honest labour and on the conviction that good work well done whether in tilling the soil or in making a pot is of itself an ethical act.

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Government And Personal Liberty

In Any Democratic State It Is For The Citizens Themselves To Decide What Personal Liberties They Consider As Necessary For Their Spiritual, Intellectual, Political And Economic Development

By PROF. JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS

TO-DAY, in the Western world at least, there are two totally contrasted theories of the relation of the individual to the state. In the dictator-totalitarian countries the theory held is that the individual exists only in and for the State; whereas in the free or democratic countries the theory is that the State exists only for the benefit of the individual. The implications and effects of these theories are at complete variance. In the first the theory leads to the entire control of the private lives of all citizens by the man or group of men who control the Government. There is no such thing as personal liberty if the controlling power decides otherwise. In the second the Government is bound not to infringe on certain liberties which the citizens have decided are fundamental. In the one we hear the voice of the dictator; in the other the voice of the people. In this article we are concerned with the question of liberty, but we may note that the presence or absence of liberty may profoundly affect international relations. In the past few years I have lived in or visited thirteen European countries and I receive frequent reports from many of them. It is my profound conviction that the peoples of all of them have a horror and a deep dread of war. Yet Europe is an armed camp living in fear That fear is of those countries in which, because of destruction of personal liberties, the voice of the people cannot make itself heard. Among the free nations there is no fear of each other, and none of the free nations have engaged in war against one another for over a hundred years. Liberty is thus both a personal and a world question.

A Bill Of Rights

How are these personal liberties known and safeguarded? Largely in the form of what we call Bills of Rights, which define what rights the citizens have as against the Government. England, which has the longest history as a free nation, is said to have an unwritten constitution, but even in England most of the personal liberties enjoyed are framed in documents from Magna Carta down. Newer nations or those which have altered their forms of Government by revolution or otherwise have perforce had to draw up written constitutions covering the entire form of government.

The oldest of these, that of the United States, was drawn up in 1787 and adopted in 1788 with the understanding that a Bill of Rights in the form of amendments would be added; this was done in 1791. The colonists had for a century and a half been perhaps, the freest people on earth, but they had gradually suffered infringements by the British Government on what they believed to be the rights of free men, and the list of rights which they added to their constitution, so that their own Government could never infringe them, was largely a result of their practical experience. Most of the individual States had already embodied such Bills in their own local constitutions, but with the Federal form of Government there was a fear, justified as has been shown many times, that the Central Government, though deriving its powers from the people, might try to over-ride the personal freedom of its citizens. On many important occasions it has been shown that the ultimate protection of the individual in his freedom has been the Bill of Rights in the Federal constitution, as interpreted and upheld by the Supreme Court.

The first article of the Bill sets forth what we still consider as fundamental rights, without which a people cannot be free nor a free Government carried on. They are that:—

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

We believe that there cannot be liberty unless men are free to worship, speak, print, and criticise the Government, as they choose. In the Bill there are certain other more specific guarantees which are of great importance, such as:

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in war time but in a manner prescribed by law . . . The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated . . . No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury . . . Nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation . . . The accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury . . . Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

The Executive And The Judiciary

Thus did a free people, who had just gone through a long war to gain their independence, protect themselves against the possibility of oppression by the popular government which they were themselves erecting. The constitution, including these clauses, is the fundamental law of the land. The Government consists of three branches, the Executive, Legislative and Judiciary, but to the last belongs the duty of deciding whether any executive act or legislation contravenes the constitution. This explains why, although occasionally objecting to some specific decision by the Courts, the people as a whole have consistently insisted on the absolute political independence and high moral character of the Supreme Court, and why the nation offered such violent opposition to President Roosevelt's plan to pack the Court by increasing its membership.

Nearly a century and a half has passed since the adoption of the Bill of Rights. America has grown from a population of about 4,000,000 to 130,000,000, embracing almost all the races and religions of the world, all living in harmony. What has protected us and given us the incentive to go ahead has been the Bill of Rights which guarantees us in the unmolested possession of our persons and property, and gives us the right to worship, think, speak and print as we choose. These guarantees have made free men and free minds. As we look today at such States as Italy, Germany and Russia, in which personal liberty has been crushed out, we realize that, although for the time being they may have powerful military machines, no nation can remain powerful or great in which there is no spiritual freedom or opportunity for the growth of thought and personality. The world has always needed the life of the spirit, but because of the nature of modern civilization and its dependence, for good or ill, on science, never before did it so need intellectual freedom. There can be no advance or even stability for a nation of robots driven this way or that to the whim of one man without scope of their own for personal initiative.

Changes In The Constitution

We have, however, to consider another aspect of the matter. We have spoken of constitutions, Bills of Rights and the protection of the courts. These, however, are not in themselves sufficient. Conditions alter, and a constitution must be a living thing. In one way and another, by legal interpretation, by amendment or usage, it must grow with the people it serves. If it becomes rigid, then the maladjustment between it and the needs of the nation will sooner or later result in a violent revolution instead of in normal growth. We must also remember that peoples differ vastly in their natures, desires and capacities. Some, like the English, have the innate qualities of love of tradition, of compromise, of self-government and of abhorrence of surrendering themselves to the Government of one man. Others who perhaps lack these have other qualities. There are some nations who have adopted constitutions but have been unable to work them, either because of circumstances or their own natures. Thus

(Continued On Page 41)

YOGENDRA

(KAVACH)

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SREE MAHASAKTI ASHRAM
P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

Harry Pollitt, General Secretary of Communist Party of Great Britain (second from left) at the Communist Meeting at Earl's Court, London. On his left is Mrs. Haldane, wife of Prof. J. B. S. Haldane. On Pollitt's right is R. S. Nimbkar, Indian Workers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva. He heard Pollitt say: "To all people, of whatever colour, creed, race or religion, the Communist Party sends its greetings."

Cook to New Maid: "That's how they want the table laid."

"What! Every night?"

"Yes."

"Coo! They must be superstitious!"

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

IN MEMORY OF DR. IQBAL

JAUHAR-E-IQBAL.—Edited by Muhammad Hasanain and Tufail Ahmad. Published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi, 9 1|2 x 6 inches. Pp. 16 plus 226. Cloth bound Rs. 1-8-0.

"Jauhar" is the name of a journal which is published from the Jamea Millia, Delhi, to keep green the memory of Maulana Muhammad Ali, one of its founders. After the sad demise of Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal, the editors of the "Jauhar" made an announcement to bring out an issue in memory of the departed poet. The present volume, which is in the form of a book, contains those very articles and messages which were received in response to the editors' request. In the beginning are given messages from Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Akbar Hydari, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Maulavi Abdul Haq and Maulana Abdul Majid. Then follow the articles both from the students of the Jamea as well as by well-known writers of the country liks Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi, Dr. Abid Husain, Prof. Mujib, Khwaja Sulamus-Sayedain, Qazi Abdul Hamid, Maulana Muhammad Aslam Jairajpuri and a host of others. Each has tried to explain, in his own way, the beauties of Iqbal and there is no doubt that every writer has done full justice to the subject of the choice. This volume which is a notable achievement in itself, throws new light on some aspects of the Poet's life and his poetry which like the ocean knows no depths. Lovers of Iqbal will find, in this simple book, such material as is not to be found even in several works put together. The publishers deserve to be congratulated on bringing out such a comprehensive and useful volume on Iqbal. A lifelike photo and an autograph letter of the Poet also adorn this book.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

MUHABBAT KA FASNA, By Latifuddin Ahmad, can be had from Azim Ashar, Mohalla Mintola, Agra. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 343. Bound Price not stated.

This book, as its name implies, is a love-story, describing the honeymoon of a cultured young couple which was spent in a boat in Kashmir. It is philosophically written although no deliberate effort has been made by the author to make the discussions philosophical. These discussions cover almost all the activities of man and they take place in such a readable style that one is intuitionally compelled to read the book to the last page. The style is as usual dignified, free from commonplace. The author who is well-known for his beautiful style, has further added to his reputation as a clean writer by writing this book which aims at making the life of a married couple as happy as possible. A thoughtful reader can learn a lot from this novel in order to make his married life happy.

HINDUSTAN MEN BARTANWI HUKUMAT KE BAZ MAASHI AUR MALI PAHLU. BY Dr. Zainul Abedin Ahmad. Crown 8 vo. Pp. 115. Annas 8 only. Paper cover.

In this book the writer has tried to bring home this lesson to the reader that British connection with India is more economical than political and that British Imperialism is entirely based on economic and commercial relationship. He regards India as nothing but a godown for Britain, as a great market for supplying raw materials to her, and proves that a war for winning freedom is necessarily an economic struggle. The way in which the Doctor throws light on some economic aspects of British rule in India, is enough to show his mastery over the subject with which he is dealing.

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STATE BANKS FOR INDIA

"STATE BANKS FOR INDIA". By A. I. Qureshi, Osmania University—Macmillan—Price 12s. 6d.

The problem of the indebtedness and thriftlessness of the Indian peasantry and of suitable measures for solving it, has been so often and so thoroughly discussed that very little can be said about it that will be new or practically useful. That credit needs to be organised in the Indian countryside, that thrift must be inculcated in the minds of the masses and that the wealth now hoarded has to be mobilised for rural economic development, are universally accepted propositions. Governments and people are making efforts to overcome the difficulties that stand in the way of the realisation of the aim of the organisation of rural credit in India. These facts are now well-known and practical suggestions calculated to facilitate the attainment of that aim will be warmly welcomed. Dr. Qureshi, who has made a close study of State savings banks in Australia and New Zealand, presents the example of these countries as worthy of imitation in India. The information he has given in his book about the constitution and working of the above banks is extremely interesting. It is, however, doubtful if people who are in close touch with the realities of Indian rural life and who have had experience of the working of credit agencies that finance that life, will share the author's enthusiasm and optimism with regard to the success of State banks to be conducted for the benefit of the village population. The word Government may have magic charm about it and it may be able to collect large deposits out of the savings of the public. But to attract money from the public is one thing and to manage, control and recover loans granted to lakhs of poor, ignorant and shiftless peasants, is another. This experiment has already been tried in India and has been given up. Dr. Qureshi has little to say about co-operative institutions dealing in short-and-long-term rural credit. Co-operative organisation, in spite of its ill-success in places, has been recognised all the world over as superior to other forms in the matter of encouraging thrift and extending credit to agriculturists. Provincial Governments in India have fortunately recognised this fact and in the midst of acute economic depression, are assisting co-operative effort in all directions. Co-operative banking possesses virtues which outweigh all advantages claimed for State and joint stock banks. On the face of it, conditions in India are so vastly different from those obtaining in countries like Australia, that the credit system that has succeeded in the latter, cannot be held up for imitation in this country. All the arguments which the author has adduced to prove the contrary, will fail to carry conviction to people responsible for the amelioration of the hard lot of the Indian peasantry which needs education and sufficient means of livelihood. The establishment of State banks may appear to be an easy solution of the problem of India's rural credit. But Provincial Governments in India know only too well what it means and are facing their problems of rural economics in the only practical way open to them. The agrarian measures of recent years such as those relating to agricultural debt relief, land mortgage banking, regulation of money lending, etc., tell their own tale and their significance ought not to be lost upon by careful students of the rural economy of India.

"THE EUROPEAN IN THE NEW INDIA"

The July number of the "Asiatic Review" reproduces the paper read by Mr. Oliver Stebbings to the East India Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster on Tuesday, April 25th, 1939, when Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham presided. Mr. Stebbings was lately secretary of the European Group in the Central Legislature.

This is an interesting paper. It traces briefly the history of the British connection with India and gives the point of view of a man who is interested to know how far India is still good for exploitation. But it is honest and frank about its purpose. Mr. Stebbing is fortunately not the type of person who talks too much about a white man's burden. Only now and again true to type he comes out with sentences such as:

"The European in India can look back to-day with justifiable pride on the contribution he has made to the building up of modern India."

The only really interesting detail in Mr. Stebbing's address is his unconscious revelation that the value of British investments in India is computed at £1,000,000,000 sterling and Mr. Stebbing goes on to say: "The magnitude of the stake which the European has in India is, therefore, such that he must naturally be vitally concerned with the course of the economic and political development of the peninsula." And mark you, it is always the stake we must remember, when we hear of the British statesmanship and the alleged humanising influence of Britain over our "heathen" and "barbaric" country.

A discussion followed the address. The Chairman's remarks are the most tactful and friendly and there is that smug complacency to be traced in all the other speakers, which instinctively tells you that the man who is speaking is no Englishman but an Englishman from India. "You can smell them a mile away," a great Indian once said when he pointed out one of the tribe to the present writer in the London tube.

For Englishmen to speak as they have done is understandable. But nothing can compare with the disgusting utterance of a K. K. Lalkaka, a Parsee gentleman of not much significance in Indian or foreign politics, but a consistent performer at all Empire and Asiatic functions. Mr. Lalkaka speaks for himself but being Indian by birth, much of his utterances are likely to be taken for the utterances of a representative Indian. He says, for example: "....The manner in which the European business community, including their newspapers, and the Government of India have pampered the Congress and kowtowed to it—and the real reasons for their so doing were contrary to the great traditions of which the defence of the Residency at Lucknow was an example of imperishable glory." No other comment is necessary on Mr. Lalkaka's effort other than that of Sir Hubert Carr who followed him and said: "After the last speaker I find it a little difficult to follow on. We seem to have strayed a bit...."

TRIBUNE

The China and Far East number of the Tribune is an informative and interesting publication. At a time when the attention of the world has turned towards the Far East it is refreshing to read some of the facts about the economic and financial aspect of the war which has been raging so long. Mr. P. T. Chen contributes an interesting article on the Foundations of China's War Finance and Economy. Altogether a creditable performance edited by T'ang Leang-Li. It is a fortnightly effort.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN IDAR

SOME ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS IN THE IDAR STATE, first edition, by Mr. P. A. Inamdar, M.A., B.Sc., Department of Archaeology, Idar State. Price Re. 1.

"Some archaeological finds in the Idar State", which is the first publication on archaeology by the Idar State, records the valuable spade work done by the recently organised archaeological department with Mr. P. A. Inamdar as the Director. The State abounds in sites of archaeological interest, of which Mimatnagar, Idar, Vadali, Khed-Brahma, Roda temple, Bhavnath Mahadeo, Bhiloda, Samlaji, and Davad are more resourceful.

Though the scope of the research has so far, been confined to exploration and conservation, a few centres promise important discoveries on extavation which the State will surely undertake in course of time. The preliminary survey has brought to light some monuments such as temples, step-wells and tanks, of which the Sun-temple in the compound of the Bhavnath Mahadeo, Brahma-temple at Khed-Brahma, Samaj, Kirthisthambha at Bhiloda and the Roda group of temples are more interesting from the archaeological point of view.

Some of the sculptures recovered from the remains reveal the high level to which art had grown in the State in olden times. A few inscriptions which have been noticed throw light on the history of Gujarat. The organisation of the department and the museum mark the interest evinced by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in archaeology. The publication which has 56 illustrations records the pains taken by the Director in carrying out the preliminary survey. The venture of the Idar State is worthy of emulation by those States of Gujarat and Kathiawar which have not yet realized the cultural importance of archaeology.

D. G. V.

A Page For Women

Good Taste

To-day's Trend Toward Simplicity

QUESTION:

(a) Is it out of fashion to put small doilies on living-room tables to keep them from being scratched? My husband has the destructive habit of moving a lamp of sliding and other object in his way across a polished table. (b) Is it in bad taste to use a doily centerpiece on the dining table between meals?

ANSWER:

(a) It is of course possible that a heavy lace doily might not look out of place on a living-room table, but it does not Sound quite right! Small mats, rounds or squares of materials such as Chinese or Persian or other embroideries, or of very fine needlepoint or of material matching that of the draperies or pieces of the upholstery in the room, finished with a self-coloured or contrasting guimpe, would look better in most rooms than white lace—unless much of the decoration of the room is white. (b) There was a time when no table was left without a cover. but today's taste runs strongly to bareness. In smartest, houses the dining table is set between meals with the centerpiece that is on it at dinner—a bowl of flowers or of fruit. or a covered urn or whatever it may be. Otherwise the table is left bare.

* * * *

Serving A Reception

QUESTION:

Please tell me how much of an honour you would consider being asked to serve at a wedding reception? The bride-to-be is one of my best friends and as she is having only her sisters, one as bridesmaid, and the other as maid of honour, she said this was the only way to include all the rest of us. However, we hardly think it much of a substitute.

ANSWER:

I rather wonder which the bride means by the word "serve". If she wants to wear semi-evening dresses (like unmatching bridesmaids) and to sit with her at the bridal table this would be special honour. But if "serving" means waiting on table, then in your place I would certainly much rather be a guest at the reception than an amateur substitute for a professional waitress.

But even in this case her attitude is the really important factor. I wonder, therefore, if she thinks (if she is expecting you to work) that she is honouring you? Or hasn't it occurred to her that table serving is heavy work. Or is she wilfully making use of you? Since she is one of your best friends it should be easy for you to understand her intention, and either agree to help her or refuse to, accordingly.

wants to wear semievening dresses

* * * *

Clothes For A Housekeeper

QUESTION:

What does a housekeeper in a private house wear? I am taking the position of housekeeper in the house of a widower and will have two servants under me. They of course wear uniforms.

ANSWER:

Smart but plain day clothes are in best taste. Possibly you may need a very simple semi-evening dress to wear on special occasions.

(Continued from col. 4)

up a whisky bottle on a table and before they could stop him threw it at his wife's head saying: "She's not dead yet. Give me the gun again. She shall not live to have the laugh over me."

Cousins said Mr. Robey, then told the police that he had strangled Miss Cable earlier that evening in a car, and then shot her.

"He took them to the car which was outside. opened the door, kissed the body and then handed them the key of the car."

Cousins was committed for trial.

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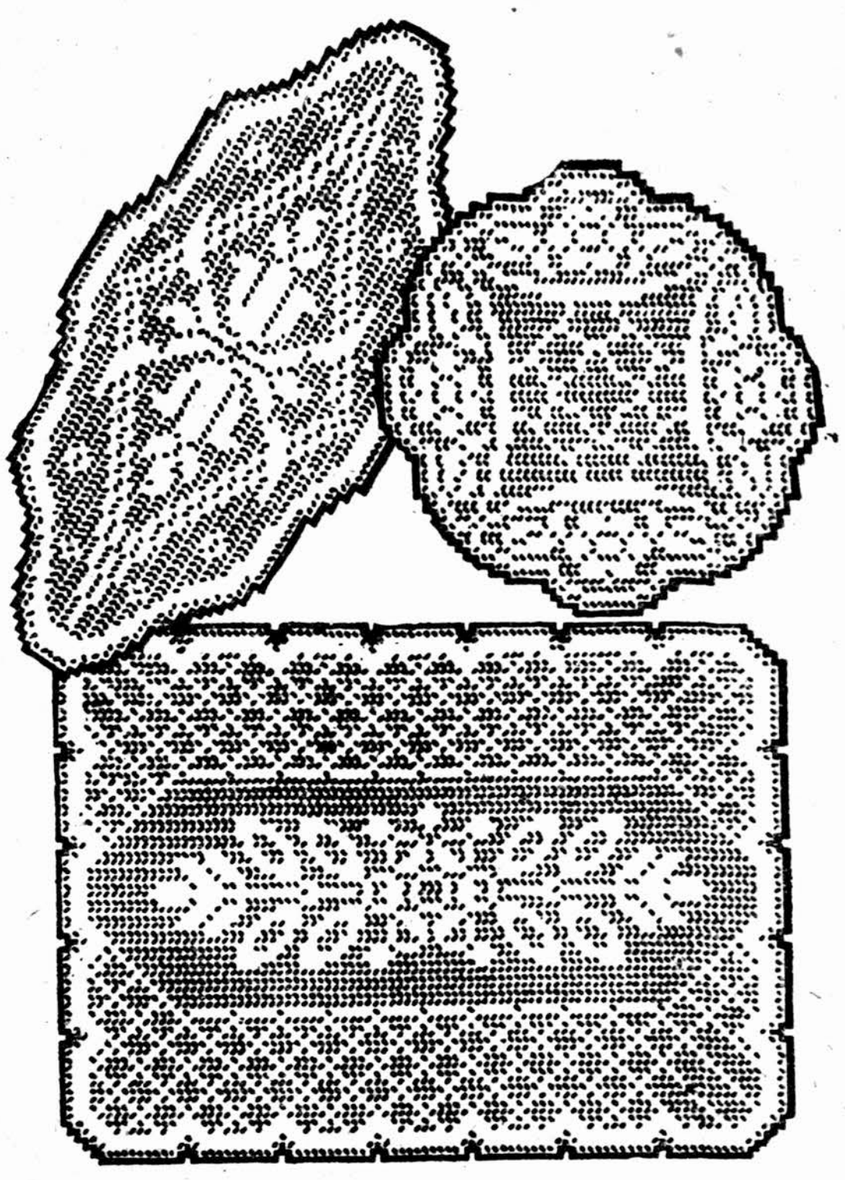
Three Irresistible Doilies



Every woman will want these three differently designed and shaped doilies for her home. Literally speaking, she can find a hundred uses for them, as they can be used as doilies for the protection of your tables, and for centerpieces on your coffee or occasional table. The round doily measures 11 inches, the oval, 18 1/2 by 8 1/2 inches, and the oblong, 18 1/4 by 13 1/2 inches.

For The Woman He Loved

Husband Plans "To Die On Scaffold"

"I am going to make up my mind to die on Winchester scaffold with a good heart for the woman I have loved."

This was part of a written statement alleged to have been prepared in advance of the murder of two women and addressed to the police, says the "News Chronicle."

The letter was read at Salisbury when William Hugh Cousins (44), was charged with the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Ann Cousins (52), and with the wilful murder of Edith Jessie Cable (46).

Mr. E. G. Robey, for the prosecution, said Cousins had been separated from his wife for about ten years, and had been living for about that time with Miss Cable.

REFUSED DIVORCE.

He had asked his wife to take him back on a number of occasions but she had refused to do so. She had also refused to divorce him.

Mr. Robey then read the statement to the police as follows.

"I, William Hugh Cousins, feel inclined to finish this horrible life because I have been deprived of the woman I have always wished to marry.

"Ever since Christmas 1938 my life has changed for the worse. All through a lot of lies and badness.

"I have always said nothing, only death, would part us two, Mrs. Cable and myself. And that is true. I don't intend to commit suicide on myself. I am going to make up my mind to die on Winchester scaffold with a good heart for the woman I have loved and lived with for all these years."

LEFT HOSPITAL

Mr. Robey read passages from the statement in which Cousins complained that Miss Cable had been associating with other men.

Miss Cable had been in a convalescent home at Bournemouth and was last seen alive when getting into a car with Cousins.

That night a daughter found Cousins at her mother's home at Durrington. She went upstairs to her room and then heard a shot.

When two policemen arrived Cousins shook hands with them and said. "I am going to make things as easy as I can for you."

While the officers were upstairs with Cousins there was a muscle twitching of Mrs. Cousins's face.

Cousins, said Mr. Robey picked

(Continued in col. 2)

Cupid And The Art Of Painting

Interesting Sidelights From The Lives Of Ancient Hindu Heroines

By

MISS SHARDA RAMKRISHNA.

MUSIC, being wrongly described as the 'Art of making love without speech', has almost thrown the other two arts, namely, Painting, and Dancing, into the background. But the fact that Cupid never always relied on Music alone to aid him in his noble object, cannot be lost sight of. That Cupid rather made more use of dancing and painting in the good old days is quite obvicus from the frequent references made to these two arts in ancient Hindu literatrue and the interesting stories from the lives of great personalities of ancient civilisation.

The stories of Laila-Majnun and Shirin-Farhad, one may say, are a classical evidence of music aiding Cupid in fulfilling the mission of his life. Everyone, likewise, is quite familiar with the power of dancing as made use of by that God of Love in creating affections in the heart of the great sage Vishwamitra. Menaka, we are told, danced with a dexterity known to few of her sex. And it was her dance, the delicate movements of which flared up the feelings of Rishi Vishwamitra, who forgetting his great ideal and risking the accumulated merit of his 'Tapas' (Penance) fell a victim to her.

Ancient Heritage

But little, beyond a few reference occasionally made to painting and pictures by ancient Hindu women, is known. Though, at present there are no means of ascertaining the measure of progress made by the Aryans in this difficult art of painting due to the devastating tide of Time and the no less devastating Muslim invasions which swept away even the residue of what was left by them in pictures and painting, from the description given in the literature of those days, one can very well say that this art was known and practised in India from the remotest ages.

The arts of painting and sculpture had exercised an abiding influence over the civilization of those days. A study of painting formed part of the education of Princes and more so of Princesses. The 'Chitrashalas' and Picture-galleries, which occupied a prominent portion of the palaces of Kings, could not have existed unless there were efficient painters and portrait designers.

Painting has always exercised a great influence on the finer feelings of human beings. Instances of Kings and Queens, of noblemen and laymen, often engaged in brooding or otherwise delineating over the portraits of their absent friends and loved ones, and deriving what consolation they could, during the weary hours of separation, from the mute but expressive features, painted in portraits, are not few. The females especially, one may well say, have been always fortunate in having a larger share in the consolation which the mute paintings gave.

Usha And Anirudha

The loves of Usha and Anirudha, in the great Mahabharata, provides an interesting episode where painting has played an important role in the life and loves of young maidens. The name of Chitralekha occurs here for the first time, and she is perhaps the first lady artist. She is described as a portrait painter of extraordinary capacity, who had a complete command over the brush and who could draw life-like images of persons whom she had seen but once, from her memory.

Usha, was the charming young daughter of a powerful king named Bana. She was in her full youth, and one day as she slept she had a dream. It was a sweet dream which maidens of her age often get. In it she saw the vision of a young and handsome youth, and fell in love with him. A whole night she passed in his company—sometimes wooing him, sometimes being wooed. But as she woke up in the morning, the idol of her overnight dream was nowhere to be found. This broke her heart, and she gave full vent to her grief and despair and broke into tears.

Nothing could console the young maiden—even her favourite maids could not help themselves to restore her to her normal life. She refused to hear anything unless the hero of her dream was brought to her in flesh and blood. Nothing could have been refused to this young princess who was the loved one of all, but what could be done when nothing was known of the youth whom their mistress had seen only in her dream and had fallen so desperately in love with. All were at their wits' end. They decided to sit in council and having done so, resolved upon the plan of making use of Chitralekha's skill in the art of painting, to find if such a youth ever existed.

Chitralekha's Masterpiece

Within a few hours, the famous Chitralekha was at her work. She had received a general description of the youth from Usha, and was executing portraits after portraits in likeness of such of the demi-gods and heroes of her time as were known for their masculine beauty and strength. A number of these were shown to the love-sick maiden and discarded by her, until at last the figure of Anirudha stood on the panel in full splendour of his divine beauty under the touches of Chitralekha's brush. The joy of Usha at the life-like portrait of her loved one was unbounded. She was no more love-sick and resumed her normal duties. Usha loaded the feminine artist with costly gifts.

What followed the strange discovery of Anirudha being the object of Usha's love is a grim tragedy with which we are not concerned here. But the sequel of the story narrates the secret meetings of the young lovers and the terrific wars that followed the discovery of this love affair, by Bana the father of Usha.

Story Of Ratnavali

But the story of Princess Sagarika is perhaps more interesting and appealing than the one of Usha. Her name occurs in the drama of 'Ratnavali' where she has been described as an artist of no mean repute. This charming Princess secretly loved a king; but was too shy or otherwise nervous to disclose to even her most confident maid, her affections for him.

In the life of young maids, they say, a day comes when they cannot make themselves comfortable without a maee. In the life of Princess Sagarika, too, dawned such a day. She found it difficult to live when shut off from the presence of her loved one. She therefore repaired to a lonely spot and in solitude began to paint the portrait of the King. As the portrait was getting complete, Susangata, her friend found her and questioned her about the portrait. In fact, Susangata had recognised the features of the noble king, and knowing that her secret was disclosed Sagarika fell into confusion and blushes at this unexpected question and answered that she was only trying her hand at a picture of Kama Deva (The God of Love) since it was a propitious time to him.

The clever Susangata thereupon said that a painting of Kama Deva without his wife Rati would look out of place and incomplete. Susangata therefore forthwith drew, on the same panel, a life-like figure of Sagarika beside that of the king. Sagarika felt flattered at being thus complimented and began to address Susangata in severe terms for her audicity in placing an obscure girl like her by the King's side. But just then a favourite parrot of the king having escaped from the cage, both the maidens ran to catch it leaving behind the portrait so secretly drawn.

Just then the central figure of the picture happened to come to that spot and was taken aback by the portrait. But his quick mind soon caught the significance of it and being elated at the singular honour and love for him thus shown by Sagarika, reciprocated her love which ended in their happy union.

The learned author Bhavabhuti in his Uttara Rama Charitra, describes the emotions of Sita, the paragon of womanly virtues, at the pictorial representation of the forest scenes through which they had passed during the exile of Rama. It is stated that while she was amusing herself with Rama by looking at these pictures, her emotions became so tense and of so noble and elevating a character that she almost involuntarily expressed her desire to her lord to allow her to re-visit the scenes of their early wanderings.

Whether these refined feminine artists and portrait painters existed in reality or were only the inventions of poets, does not matter to us much. If Cupid was a creature of human fancy and imagination and the artists described above were, also creatures of poetic imagination—then the balance is maintained. In spite of racy speculation about the existence of such artists, from the descriptions narrated above, one sees clearly that Cupid made not a little use of this art to meet his noble ends.

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Pleasant Homes

Don't Take Your Walls For Granted

THERE's More to This Business of Wall Treatment than Paint or Paper—Ways To Vary The Usual Effects—Slip-Covered Walls are New.

IT'S much easier to settle down with ivory walls and let the house go at that. But it will look taken-for-granted, don't forget that. So before giving up to mediocrity, consider some of the dramatic ideas that the leading decorators suggest for making the walls assume design responsibility in smart rooms. Remember that about two-thirds of the area of the room is wall space.....no wonder it will make or break the room, however nice the other furnishings may be. Here are alluring wall ideas put forth in exhibits seen recently. And oh lady, lady, don't admit your age by being shocked at the unexpected. You don't have to take up every novelty that comes along, but 'twill keep your taste fresh and gay to consider the novelties and be open-minded to the dramatics of decorating.

SLIP COVERED WALLS—Why didn't anybody think of that before? A plain painted room can achieve seasonal distinction if you hang a slip cover from the moulding to cover a single wall. I saw the idea tried out fetchingly with a striped fabric slip covering the fireplace wall in a room with the other walls in a dark tone.

With Stripped Walls

FLOWERED CEILINGS—Don't gasp till you've thought it over. A flowered wall-paper (without an up and down motif) is very gay on the ceiling of a room where side walls are striped. Outouts of the floral design can be grouped at the corners to straggle down the walls a bit.

Painted Draperies—and to frame the fireplace, what's more! Very smart, too, you'll say if you had seen it done in a room with white walls festooned with a drapery of amethyst color painted over the fireplace.

GLASS BRICK PANELS—set on either side of a fireplace are stunning if there are luxuriant plants to silhouette against them. These plants grow in built-in troughs in the window sill and through the glass brick comes plenty of sunlight to keep them hardy.

ALTERNATING FLORALS—For a stair well that presents such broad expanses of wall to cope with, here's a bright idea—have alternating strips of plain and floral paper both with backgrounds of the same tone. They can be joined by a narrow border or not. Select a floral that won't leave an unfinished motif at the seam of course.

To Match

WALLS AND CHINTZ TO MATCH—One of my pet foibles. You can buy charming French wall paper with chintz of the same design, and a more delightful idea for certain rooms I can't imagine. To give your maple a new lease on life.....to dramatize French provincial things.....to refresh colonial mahogany. Most of the patterns are springs or smallish bouquets with an old stuffy sort of charm about them.

COLLECTIONS ON THE WALLS—There's a vogue now for using wall brackets to exhibit special treasures. Brackets in gilt or white plaster, in mahogany or maple or glass all can make genial patterns on the right wall. To hold small ivories, porcelains, terra cottas, bronzes, or flowers, —they adapt themselves genially to decorative use.

ALCOVES—actual or optical—are being used widely to vary wall interest. An alcove is a fine way to get extra closet or shelf space out of your corners without spoiling the looks of the wall. The alcove that results may be mirrored or papered or painted. It may be a recess for bed, dressing table or desk or it may be a frame for a fine painting or piece of sculpture. An effect of an alcove where there really isn't one can often be achieved by wall paper borders or panels or by clever use of mouldings.

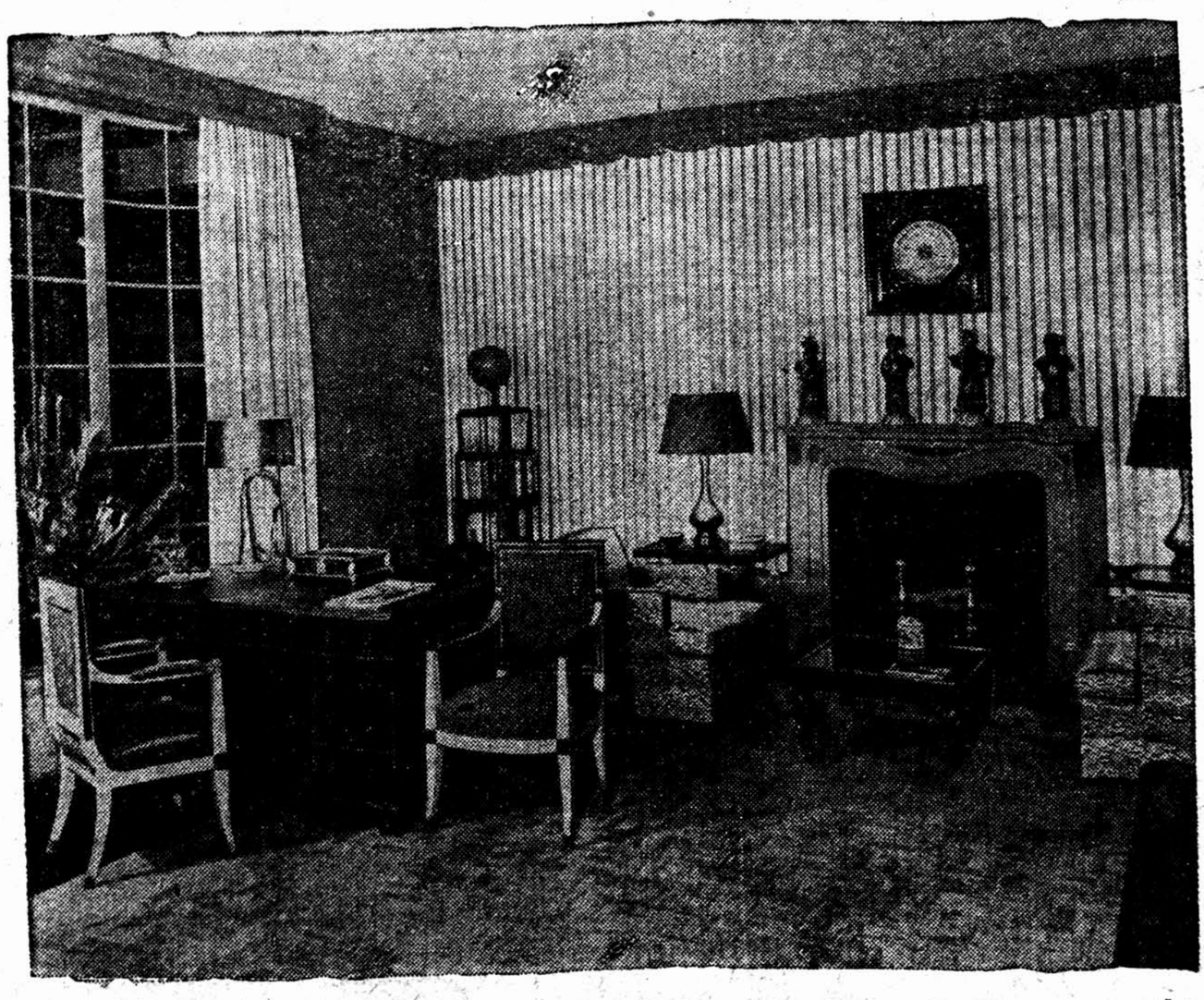
BAMBOO WALLS—The effect of a bamboo wall can be achieved with a new wood weave wall covering simulating bamboo. It is attached to the wall at the moulding so that you can take it with you when you move from one home to the other. Quite a neat little trick, say I. It would be a smart idea to use on just one wall, for instance, to vary the monotony of plain painted surfaces.

MURAL WALLS—It is quite the thing to let pastel murals dominate the fireplace wall these days. In two of the most dramatic new rooms I've seen, murals have presided with the fireplace opening finished with molding and the mantel shelf omitted.

PARQUET WALLS—Very exciting indeed is a dining-room in which the parquet floor is continued on up to cover one wall. The remaining three walls of the room are a brilliant green.

(Copy RIGHT, 1939).

Absinthe green walls with dark green wood trim, a dusty apricot carpet and chintz on a tawny ground—these are the colours in this bride's living room.



This striped wall in this room is achieved by means of a wall slip cover which is hung from the moulding. Isn't that a good idea for refreshing a room? The predominant colours here terra cotta and old green with beige.

HATRY'S CURE FOR WORLD'S HEADACHE

Clarence C. Hatry has written a book called "Light Out of Darkness." In it he goes deeply into the causes of war and industrial depression and puts forward "The Cure—A World Plan."

On the cover is printed: "During his nine and a half years of enforced seclusion Mr. Hatry applied himself to the intensive study of economic and world problems."

FOUR OBJECTIVES.

He proposes a plan for a 50-year world reconstruction scheme with four main objectives:

The organised voluntary transfer of people from congested areas in various parts of the world.

A similar process of transfer to remove the causes of political or racial dissension.

Transfers to be on lines which will enable countries to attain as high a degree of self-sufficiency as their economic and geographical positions will permit.

The provison in each new economic unit of State supervision to regulate production and maintain a sound balance between agriculture and industry.

"The Great War," says Mr. Hatry, "did not end war." Nor would the next. But is a peace to end war beyond the contrivance of mortal thought?"—"News Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 846432 Rs. 50.
SHIRINBAI EDALJI ALBLESS,
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No. 699514 Rs. 10.
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Janjira Street,
BOMBAY, 3.

No. 932860 Rs. 5.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of June 1939

We have purchased the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of June 1939. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

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EBRAHIM ALIBHOY,
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S. A. SHIROOR,
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No. 713123 Rs. 5.
Miss SUBHADRA S. GOKHALE,
Above Kanchangaori Hospital,
BOMBAY, 4.

No. 714052 Rs. 5.
SUBEDAR S. U. MALAGI,
11, Bn. 5th M. L. I.,
DHARWAR.

No. 712200 Rs. 5.
SAWANMALL SIKHA,
Chanoo Street,
Jhang City, Dist. Jhang,
PUNJAB.

51,000-POUND CARGO TRANSPORTED BY AIR

A grinding mill weight 51,000 pounds to be used for grinding gold bearing ore, was carried by plane part of the distance from Milwaukee to a gold mine in the wild interior of Nicaragua.

Designed in sections of entry, each piece was kept under 4,200 pounds when possible and none was allowed to weigh over 5,000 pounds. The assembled continuous tooth, herring more than eleven feet in diameter.

BOMB EXTINGUISHES BLAZING GASOLINE

The fire department of Paris, during recent tests, tried out a new bomb to extinguish flames in a tank of blazing gasoline.

The bomb, which was designed for use in air raids, explodes at a temperature of 135 degrees. When it explodes, it exhausts the supply of oxygen in the surrounding air, which causes the most furiously burning flames to subside quickly.

LAKIMLI
TREE BRAND
KNITTING YARNS

For samples of Wools and a knitted garment leaflet write to Dept. No. 33.

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS
ESTD. 1876,
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Selling Representatives:—Messrs. KAPUR CHAND & BROS.,
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2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO

SIGRID GURIE,
LITTLE HEARD OF SINCE HER INITIAL SUCCESS IN "ALGIERS" AND "MARCO POLO" A YEAR AGO..... IS NOW CAST, APPROPRIATELY ENOUGH, IN "THE FORGOTTEN WOMAN"!
A JUNGLE SCENE IN "STANLEY AND LIVINGSTONE" HAD TO BE CUT FROM THE FILM WHEN IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT ONE OF THE "NATIVES" HAD A MOUTH FULL OF GOLD TEETH!
Bruno 7-18
HOLGATE POP. 113 JOE E. BROWN'S HOME TOWN
ONLY 3 FILMS A YEAR ARE SHOWN IN THE SMALL TOWN OF HOLGATE, OHIO — ALL OF THEM STARRING JOE E. BROWN!

THIS WEEK'S

STRANGE STORY

OF REAL PEOPLE

Was Louis Philippe Really Chiappini?

By Augustus St. Mars

TO SAVE his neck during the Reign of Terror, Louis, Duke of Orleans—great-grandson of King Louis XIII.—carried water on both shoulders.

Affecting sympathy with the people's cause, he renounced his titles, assumed the name of "Philippe Egalite" (Equality) and voted for the death of the unhappy Louis XVI., his cousin.

But all of this while he was paving his way to escape the guillotine and, after the revolution should blow over, secure succession to the throne to his own blood. He had taken as wife a royal princess, a kinswoman of his cousin the king, and his ambitions to have a son caused him great anxiety, for, according to the French law, no woman could succeed to the throne. So "Philip Equality" became the object of warm congratulation when it was announced that his first born was a boy, especially inasmuch as Louis XVI was at that time childless.

This lad in whom the cidevant Duc d'Orleans centered all his hopes was named Louis Philippe. But Philippe Egalite's schemes did not save his own villainous head. After the accession of the Jacobeans to power in the Convention and within less than a year after the execution of his cousin, Louis XVI, he was carried to the dreadful guillotine. A year and a half later the little Dauphin of France disappeared. Then the young Louis Philippe became involved in a conspiracy against the republic and was banished from France. His estate having been confiscated, he now found himself penniless and alone.

After teaching school for a season in Switzerland, he travelled incognito through northern Europe and, declaring himself a Danish subject, took passage on board a ship bound for America. Landing in Philadelphia, he was met by his two exiled brothers, and the three princes travelled through New England, explored the Great Lakes, toured the valley of the Mississippi, saw the future site of the national capital and visited General Washington at Mount Vernon. Not until after he had been an exile from his beloved France for more than 20 years did there come the final overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty under Louis XVIII.

Louis Philippe was now allowed to return home, but his travels in the Land of the Free had intensified those liberal and democratic ideals which—unlike "Philippe Egalite"—he cherished with honesty and sincerity. His espousal of these principles soon offended Louis XVIII. But that monarch's rule was shortly to end and next came the succession of Charles X., whose policies, dictated by the Church, precipitated the three-days' revolution of 1830 and lost him the throne. "Philippe Egalite's" most cherished wish was now to be granted. The crown was given to Louis Philippe as the result of an election by the deputies and peers swayed by the strong influence of Lafayette.

Because of his espousal of the plain people the new monarch was hailed as "The Citizen King" and he added to his popularity by calling himself "King of the French" rather than "King of France." But like all popular idols, his days of influence were numbered. The populace grew weary of him. After he had reigned for 18 years another revolution broke forth and his throne was overturned. Disguising himself as a scullion, he crept down the servants' stairway of the palace and, taking his queen with him, escaped to England, where he died two years later.

The Citizen King

Although official history states that King Louis Philippe was the son of "Philippe Egalite," there were persistent traditions that he was of very humble birth. So far as "Philippe Egalite" himself was concerned, his private life had been quite as treacherous as was his public career. His whole married life was a succession of intrigues, and several noted personages whose estcheons bore the bar sinister traced their ancestry to him.

By his children's governess, the noted Madame de Genlis, he is supposed to have been the father of Madame Cappelle, whose daughter, Marie Lafarge, played the stellar role in the most sensational of French murder mysteries; also of that mysterious creature of loveliness, the beloved "Pamela" who married the Irish martyr, Lord Edward Fitzgerald. Indeed, "Philippe Egalite" knew no scruple that would thwart expediency.

Therefore, Dame Gossip found ready listeners when she whispered about the chancelleries of Europe that old Philippe's ambitions had been thwarted by the stork and that a girl, born to him and his wife at the time when a son was devoutly desired, had been smuggled away and a boy substituted in her place. According to the story, this infant daughter, cheated out of her rightful place as a princess of the realm, was allowed to follow the career of a ballet dancer, although later partly compensated by marriage to a wealthy nobleman.

King Louise Philippe, according to his story, was in reality an Italian peasant child, one Chiappini, the son of a jailer who was paid well for having his baby boy placed in line for accession to the throne of France. The Citizen King's democratic ways and sincere espousal of the people's cause were supposed to have resulted from this plebeian blood.

Whether the story was true or not, old Czar Nicholas placed his stamp of approval upon it, for once, and in a moment of wrath, he exclaimed sneeringly of King Louis Philippe:

"He is a common jailer's son!"

(COPYRIGHT).

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

Mayor Jones Hollywood Cal -
JED PROUTY RECEIVES MUCH OF HIS FAN MAIL ADDRESSED IN THIS MANNER.'
ROGER MHOFF.
IN THE ROLE OF GEN. NICHOLAS HERKIMIER, IN "DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK", IS A DIRECT DESCENDANT OF A BRITISH GENERAL OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR — LORD CLOWES.
SHEEREST STOCKINGS WORN BY STARS ARE NOT SILK HOSIERY AT ALL — BUT A LIQUID MAKE-UP WHICH, WHEN DRY, CAN'T BE TOLD FROM THE REAL THING (AND NO WRINKLES TO WORRY ABOUT)
7-11

Children's Growth Is Like That Of Roses

No Such Thing As "Good Environment" Which Will Be Good For All Children

Parents can learn the secret of how to get the best out of their children by applying the principles of rose culture.

Mrs. C. B. S. Hodson, a London biologist who is secretary of the Bureau of Human Heredity, explained the analogy between the growth of children and roses to the "News Chronicle."

When a gardener buys a bundle of roses, she pointed out, he first looks them over to discover what varieties there are, picking them out by signs such as the shape and texture of the leaf.

He knows that he cannot treat them all alike. Some like clay, others sand; some thrive in exposed spots, others prefer shelter.

In the same way each individual child requires a special environment, and there is no such thing as "a good environment" which will be good for all children.

Even brothers and sisters may have individual inherited differences, the parents themselves having differences which they may hand on haphazard. Thus the parental attitude which draws the best out of one child may seriously injure another in the same family.

"PEDIGREE SIGNS"

Here the geneticist, who makes a special study of heredity, steps into help. Like the rose specialist, he recognises from features in the child what his inborn constitution is.

Each child is identifiable not only by shape of ears, colour of eyes, but type of body build, rate of growth, blood and tissue changes, and other "pedigree signs."

Experts at the Bureau have collected the best information the world has to-day on these points, and it is now available to parents for the asking.

Questions such as "Should my daughter embark on a musical career? "Is there danger that I may transmit asthma to my children?" or "Should I marry my cousin?" can be answered

As time goes on the range of questions which can be answered will steadily widen.

Leaves From Last Fortnight's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

Jewish Refugees In Bombay

We hear a good deal about Jewish refugees but do not always get a chance of coming into close contact with them. I met a family consisting of father, mother, daughter and son recently and the greatest good fortune that had befallen them in recent times was their friendship with an Indian doctor, through whose assistance they were able to leave their house and business in Munich and escape to India.

The father, though in the prime of life, seemed so subdued and quiet, though he had been the owner of the biggest stores in Munich and a very successful businessman, that you could immediately guess what the Gestapo and the concentration camps can do; the son had a taste of it too, but his youth kept his spirits unscathed, and the young girl had within a fortnight in Bombay decided to make it her home, and had no longings for what she had left behind. Undoubtedly a new spirit is born through sufferings, and we cannot but admire the resolute and optimistic spirit of the Jewish youth that will enable them to lift up their heads again in the near future.

The older generation finds it hard to get over their losses and the changed environments, and naturally they are less adaptable to the changed circumstances. In spite of all Nazi accusations and slanders, the future history of the world will hold up the Jews of this decade as the suffering heroes, who through their sufferings will teach the world a lesson in humane feelings.

The Nazi Spy picture was another terrible indictment of the ways and doings of totalitarian Governments, and has probably done considerable harm to German reputation; the fact that a documenary picture like this could prove very popular indicates the intensity of anti-Nazi feelings.

Uniform Text-Books

The New Education Fellowship, Bombay Section, held a meeting to discuss the uniform text-book proposal. To a non-partisan it seems very much like a storm in a tea cup. On the one hand, Mrs. Munshi is fighting a battle against such odds that one with less determination would have thrown up the fight long ago. When text books were of a crude, primitive type, as in the past, the introduction of a standard text would have done definite harm, and would have defeated all healthy enterprise, experiment in and development of educational methods and thought.

To-day the position is quite different and probably individual experiments unrestrained may not be advisable and may even lead to chaotic conditions. On the other hand, there is a real danger in having a standard text book unless it is of unimpeachable quality, drawn up with due care by competent educationists, and subject to yearly revision, thus incorporating from time to time the results of the latest researches in education.

A standard text book will hit hard those publishers who make considerable profit out of the various text books used at present, and will also affect those educationists who edit and frame these text books, but I do not think that any true educationist would place his or her personal interests above those of the cause of education in matters like these. There is no doubt that there is genuine opposition against and apprehension with regard to the consequences of the introduction of standard texts amongst educationists, but an open declaration of the way in which the standard texts are to be framed, the revision of it from time to time, and the definite composition of the Board of editors might clear the atmosphere and open the way for a compromise, particularly if, in the beginning the standard text book be allowed to be supplemented by other readers.

Bhulabhai Desai At The Progressive Lunch

The Progressive lunches are proving very popular, and as, apart from lunches, the Group is doing solid service, it cannot be castigated as G. B. S. did the Rotary, stating that the Rotary was always going to lunch, when he was asked the question: What is the Rotary doing? Probably few are aware of the fact that ages ago Mr. Desai started his career as a Professor, in the Gujarat College, if I am not mistaken, and was it a reminiscent mood from his early life that made him "talk down to them boys and larn 'em a lesson"? His speech was a dose of brilliant exhortation administered by mistake to the wrong patient. Dr. Gilder, who according to rumours had flown to England umpteen times over, was still here and present at the lunch, listening good-humouredly to all the jokes on Prohibition.

Farewell To Mena Silas

A farewell concert was organised at the Eros on Monday to help Mena Silas off to England where he has secured a good contract. Mena's contributions to various charities in Bombay and to our entertainment as a composer, pianist and raconteur on the broadcast, are too well-known to require further mention. A host of talent paid tribute to him that evening. Hilde Feldberg, to whom attention was first drawn in these columns some time ago, sang with excellent technique though lacking slightly in volume; Freda Dyer has a rich, sonorous voice that requires a little more training; Elli Millet and Alec Siqueira are really good, but are a bit too restrained and might let themselves go a little more; of Mehli Mehta and Egidio Verga nothing need be said as they were what they usually are, almost perfect. The jazz bands in the second half proved most popular, and local talent is reaching a high stage of perfection in this direction, for Theodore and his band from the Taj gave an extraordinarily good account of themselves, and Ken Mac and his boys were upto the mark too.

All About Dancing

The Taj have started Tea Dances (the post-Prohibition substitution for Cocktail Dances) every Thursdays and Sundays that are proving very popular. In the Skating Waltz Cabaret item we are getting a chance of seeing in real life what Sonja Henie (I hope I have got the name right, as I am not a film maniac) has shown us on the screen. With the forthcoming championship competitions run by Pat Sykes and Andrew in view, some excellent dancing can be seen on local floors, and although some of the novices do blunders and require heaps more of training, they are out to make gallant attempts. Bombay is undoubtedly under a debt of obligation to Pat Sykes and Andrew, the two great exponents of this art, for the wonderful improvement that they have introduced in the technique and grace in dancing during the short period of a few months that they have been here.

Effects Of Prohibition On Social Life

It is still too early to make any definite statements in the matter, but certain effects are already visible. The bigger ballrooms like the Taj, Greens, Eros and the Majestic undoubtedly have a thinner attendance, even in spite of its being the off-season. On the other hand, various Clubs seem to have been very little affected, and the attendance at the Willingdon, the Cricket and other clubs is normal. A diarist in a local weekly the other day bewailed the effects of prohibition on a birthday party he attended, which went flat for the want of stronger drinks. At a dry Supper party at Panorama, Walkeshwar Road, the other night, no one seemed to miss stronger drinks as some new and delicious soft drinks proved very popular, but in any case the spirits of those present were not kept up merely by drinks but by the charm and hospitality of the host and hostess, which is the main factor in such parties independent of accessorial drinks.

Symphony Orchestra

Last Monday's concert again exhibited excellent selection and execution of a very high standard. The weakest spot in the orchestra is the horns, to which repeated attention has been drawn on different occasions by critics, and the Director might try to bring them up to scratch as some excellently executed items are often marred by the horns in an otherwise brilliant orchestra for which I have nothing but praise. Harry Lyttler's part in this concert was outstanding and proved a great factor in many items. Of the three new items, Handel, particularly the Arietta, and Saint Saens' "Phaeton" deserve repetition in the near future. As suggested some time ago, solo items would add to the attraction of the programme.

PELLITORY ROOT

Its Actions And Uses

(BY DR. KALLY ICEVALLA.)

On rubbing over the skin the Pellitory Root will not only prove a strong irritant, but will also show the effects of a powerful rubefacient too. It is sometimes used to open the mouths of the recently closed wounds. In paste form it is widely turned to good account for killing the parasites like lice, fleas, etc.

In the shape of powder, if strewn under beds it is supposed to have the power of killing the bugs. In costly and foreign bug and insect killing preparations like "Katol", some such or similar things must have been used.

There is a further belief among Indians in connection with this Akkarkara. It is said that the parrots are made to talk or imitate human speech on their being given to eat the Pellitory Root. One does not know as to how far this is true, but it seems to be possible that the nerves and the muscles of a parrot's tongue are excited by the tickling and heating sensations, directly following the chewing of the root by a parrot.

It is made use of in the chronic inflammations of mumps and uvula. It is said to improve stammering by removing the inertia of the tongue. Its tincture relieves the aching of the teeth if applied on cotton pads or gargled in dilution with water. Dr. Witlow advises its use to avert the attacks of Hysteria.

Akkarkara is one of the important ingredients employable in scanty urine, impotence, chronic bowel complaints including spasmodic ones, shaking palsy and epilepsy. In children's maladies it is beneficially empoyed for irritability of temper, wakefulness, painful dentition, infantile diarrhoea, colic and vomiting. The best palliative measure to administer this medicine to children lies in shape of its powder or liquid decoction. If rendered in powder, then honey forms the best of the vehicles for them.

FLOWERS OF AKKARKARA

The flowers of Akkarkara can be conveniently used with betel leaf for cough. It is used in some of the tonic preparations, particularly for the seminal retention. It is a destroyer of wind and is a reliable remedy for catarrhal infections and inflammations. In Epilepsy, pulverized Pellitory Root is advised with the excipient of honey. Being highly sialagogue, it is equally applicable to some of the disorders of the tongue. It is a stomachic and therefore, a very good appetizer.

Further, it is a valuable ingredient in prescriptions for the renal calculi and gravel that is, the productions of stones in the genito-urinary trade.

Maharaj Kumar Tikendra Dhwaja Singh, of Manipur State (Assam), is a staunch believer in Khaddar. He contemulates the establishment of a State Congress in Manipur shortly.

A doctor was called in to attend an ailing baby.

"You'll have to give him a dose of castor oil" said the medical man to the child's mother.

The mother, one of the ultra-modern type, had expected the prescription to take the form of a vollet-ray bath or something like that.

"But, doctor", she said, "castor oil. Castor oil is such an old-fashioned remedy."

The doctor nodded in agreement.

"Babies, madam" he replied "are old-fashioned things."

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No (——). "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—Stage Dancers; Girls, boys, for film training; Cinema and Dancing Co. Staff. Apply with -|6|- for Prospectus to Krishna Stage Co., Ghaziabad. U.P. (12174)

Wanted—A Chief Engineer for the Lower Ganges Jumna Electricity Distributing Company, Limited, (In Liquidation) on a salary of Rs. 400|- per month, with a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 100|- per month, provided he keeps a car, otherwise he will get T. A. as a second class officer. He will have to supervise the work of the Resident Engineers posted at Hathras, Bulandshahr and Anupshahr and other offices of the Company at various sub-stations of the Company. His head-quarter will be at Hathras. The selected candidate will have to join immediately and will have to come to Allahabad at his own expense for an interview before appointment. Appointment will be subject to termination on the sale of the undertaking by the Official Liquidators. Preference will be given to candidates having experience of Hydro Electric Works. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received upto 31st August by the Official Liquidators, Lower Ganges Jumna Electricity Distributing Company Ltd., No. 1, Maude Road, Allahabad. (849)

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW--cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers on Pay and Commission to bring work for Minerva Printing Press. Apply immediately Manager of Press, 31, British Hotel Lane, next to "Sanj Vartaman" Office, off Apollo Street

Wanted temporarily for the Kosamba Health Unit Scheme A lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, L.C.P.S., (Bombay) on Rs. 80 + Rs. 15 as travelling allowance, P.M. The applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st August, with copies of testimonials, practical experience, qualifications, age, Native place, caste, etc. Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. (848.)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A Motor car driver with ten years' experience and knowledge of motor mechanic, seeks immediate employment on a reasonable low salary. Please write to: A. V. Doraswamy Iyer, C|o General Supply Stores, 7. D. Sita-Sedan, Oppo. Rly. Station, Matunga, Bombay, 19.

68. FLATS TO LET

At Dadar, Airy and Accommodative Flats, for Hindus, in Nariman Terrace, Near Imperial Bank, Kohinoor Road. Apply within. (12158)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The New Easy Method To Master Shorthand and Typewriting has been introduced by us in Bombay, whereby Shorthand-Typewriting can be completed within two months, with speed. Expert individual coaching in Accountancy, Banking, Correspondence, Secretariship, Insurance, General Commercial Knowledge, etc. Preparation for L.C.C., I.M.C., P.C.T. and other commercial examinations. Special arrangement for Ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 39, Meadows St. (12172)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Drink, Tobacco and Opium habits can be permanently cured with harmless and speedy prescriptions guaranteed send 8 annas only to Dr. (Mrs.) Gogia Sundarnagar. (P.b.) (12167)

Gonorrhoea Guaranteed cured through Electricity as in Germany and America. Visit personally, Electric Treatment Hospital, near Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road. Bombay, 7. (12149.)

245. ASTROLOGERS

To riches, success, happiness, health, are not result of accident. They are rewards of putting certain Cosmic laws into effect that work miracles. No charms to wear. Remit Rs. 11|- by Postal Order. No interviews. Correspondence through post. Chhanang, Rampart Row, Tank 2, Karachi. (12132)

REPRESSION IN PALITANA

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD: August 17.

Questions of Palitana State's policy of repression, Shambhushanker's hunger-strike in jail and the arrest of village leaders are engaging attention of the local leaders.

It is understood the Palitana workers are keeping Gandhiji and Sardar posted with the developments and awaiting their instructions.

Adhikari Refuses To Express Regret

Mr. G. Adhikari, Member, B. P. C C. has sent the following reply to the B. P. C. C. Secretary in reply to his circular re: disciplinary action:—

It was loyally to the principles of the Congress as the organ of struggle for the defence of the interest of the broad masses, which made us participate in those meeting. I felt that the two Resolutions of the A. I. C. C. in question violated the principles for which Congress stood.

I was exercising my right to mobilise the opinion among Congressmen in order to get them rescinded and to request the Working Committee to keep the same in abeyance. The resolution passed by that meeting said nothing more. I still hold that my action was not an act of indiscipline.

It is my loyalty to Congress as an organisation which makes me accept any disciplinary action which the Executive Committee may impose upon me. I am bound to accept the decision of the highest organ of the Congress viz., the Working Committee.

I fail to see, however, what ends of discipline and integrity of organisation are served by "expressing unqualified regret." I should be untruthful to my political conscience to the principles of the Congress as I understand them if I were to do so. I consider that a frank statement of my position and my willingness to accept disciplinary action and to continue to serve the Congress loyally as before is far more valuable than a dishonest expression of "unqualified regret."

Kolhapur Finance Secretary Resigns?

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, August 16.

Mr. Hakim, Finance Secretary, went with family yesterday to Poona. It is said he has resigned but the report lacks official confirmation.

Traffic duty police standing near Ilakha Panchayat corner was robbed of his overcoat last evening.

Bokhari Tours Gujarat

BARODA, Aug. 18.

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay, who is touring Gujarat, addressed the Baroda College Music Circle to-day. The subject of his discourse was the democratization of Indian Music. He appealed to young musicians to compose new scientific music bearing in mind the present public taste.

Mr. Bokhari left for Ahmedabad this afternoon.—A. P.

JAIPUR, Aug. 16.—The Jaipur Prajamandal Sub-Committee appointed for Asalpur Fire Relief has announced that sufficient corrugated iron sheets to cover a house would be supplied free to each sweeper family affected by the fire. This concession has also been made available to other affected poor people who can also obtain the sheets at a fraction of the cost. With the distribution of these sheets the relief work organised by the Prajamandal would practically come to an end.

BAN ON BOSE IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Bihar Congress Assembly Party Whip Demands Special Session Of Congress

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Sri Sheel Bhadra Yajee, M. L. A., Whip of the Bihar Legislative Assembly Congress Party, who has come to Calcutta to attend the All India Forward Bloc Executive meeting in a statement regarding the disciplinary action taken against Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, says:—

"I congratulate Subhas Babu on the honour which the High Command has kindly bestowed on him. The Congress Working Committee has no power to take disciplinary action, as proposed, against Subhas Babu unless it debars him from being enrolled as a Congress Primary Member.

According to the constitution of the All India Congress Committee, as soon as an ex-President of the Congress enrols himself as a primary member, he automatically becomes the member of all the elective committees. To my mind, the members of the Congress Working Committee are flouting the Congress constitution. They are not giving effect to the National Demand Resolution of the Tripuri session of the Congress.

"I appeal to the Congress delegates to call a special session of the Congress with a view to taking stock of the situation and seeing if disciplinary action is not called for against the so-called High Command of the Congress.

"I am sure the entire country will stand by Subhas Babu and will show in unmistakable terms that the real masses consisting of peasants and workers of India can no longer tolerate the present stagnation and are prepared to march onward to grim struggle.

"I appeal to my countrymen, especially the Congress workers to hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of India to protest against the action of the Congress Working Committee so that it may be compelled to rescind the resolution.

"I hope Bengal will not tolerate such kind of insult and will refuse to elect any other President for three years".

BYCULLA GETS 12 CENTS OF RAIN ON FRIDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a couple of days of fitful showers the monsoon has again made away from Bombay. The highest amount recorded on Friday was just 12 cents at Byculla.

Matunga had about two-thirds of a cent and the Fort and Colaba areas had no more than a fifth of a cent.

But the skies remained cloudy and the rainfall of the last two days has given a feeling of coolness, though actually the temperature has maintained its high levels.

The maximum temperature was 86 degrees being a degree above normal and the minimum temperature was 78.2 degrees being two degrees above normal.

The total rainfall recorded at Colaba is 40.39 inches which is 11.57 inches below normal.

Maharashtra And Karnatak Medical Conference

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Fourth Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference, Nasik, inform that the fourth sessions of the Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference will be held at Nasik from November 3 to 5 (both days inclusive).

Dr. V R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D., (London), head of Pathology Department and Professor of Pathology, S. G. S. Medical College, Parel, will preside. There will be open discussion on the Streptococcal Infections, their bacteriology, diagnosis and treatment.

"Pilgrim Of The Skies TO CLASSIC LAND OF Yesterday & Tomorrow"

Greetings To Jawahar On Eve Of Departure To China

ALLAHABAD: August 19.

On the eve of his departure for China Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru received a large number of messages of goodwill. Among these are from Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Babu Rajendra Prasad.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Gandhiji in his telegram says: "MAY YOUR CHINESE MISSION BE CROWNED WITH SUCCESS. MAY GOD BE WITH YOU AND BRING YOU SAFE HOME."

"PILGRIM OF THE SKIES"

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's telegram says: "BELOVED PILGRIM OF THE SKIES, MY THOUGHTS FLY WITH YOU TO THE CLASSIC LAND OF YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW."

OUR AMBASSADOR

Babu Rajendra Prasad's telegram says: "YOU, AS INDIA'S UNOFFICIAL AMBASSADOR, CARRY HER GREETINGS TO A SISTER NATION NOW A VICTIM OF RUTHLESS AND PREDATORY INSTINCTS OF A NEIGHBOUR AND HER BEST WISHES FOR CHINA'S SUCCESS IN HER HEROIC STRUGGLE. PRAYING FOR YOUR SAFE VOYAGE."

TAGORE'S GREETINGS

Dr. Tagore in the course of a letter says:—

"As to the present crisis in the Congress I fully share the deep concern at the turn affairs have taken. I have no doubt also that the creative forces of the nation will pass this test and come out stronger after the main issues have been clarified, even if we have to pass through a temporary phase of painful adjustment.

"My warmest good wishes are with you in your mission of good neighbourliness to China. I feel proud that the new spirit of Asia will be represented through you and our best traditions of Indian humanity will find their voice during your contacts with the people of China. My tours in the Far-East have convinced me in the main our peoples have maintained the Asiatic tradition of cultural interchange; we have not fought with each other in the name of hungry nationalism as the Western countries are doing in Europe.

JAPANESE AGGRESSION

"The Japanese aggression, therefore, seems to me to be essentially a case borrowed with pugnacity which, I feel sure, has not touched the deep heart of their people. Let Japan take the warning not to betray the basis of her civilisation which she shares with China and with us in India; far greater than the fearful hurt she is inflicting on China would be the inevitable wrecking of her own humanity which her militarists seem determined to achieve. I would request you to include Japan in your itinerary.

"India will be with you in your appeal to the moral conscience of Asia which Japan cannot afford to kill in the mania of spiritual suicide, the pathway of which was led from India to her great neighbours in the East, now partly closed through centuries of neglect. We have to remove the weeds and also the recent barriers erected by fratricidal politics, so that once more the traffic of human interchange will continue the linking of our country with Japan and China.

WHAT HE SAW

"India's great awakening had crossed the deserts and mountains, the overflow of her glorious epoch of culture touched four continents and left permanent deposits in distant shores of Asia. In my visits to China, Japan, Siam, Java and Bali I felt profoundly moved to find how communion of our cultures persisted even upto our own days, and I cannot help hoping that as a messenger from India's youth you would give strength to the understanding of our Eastern peoples. India herself is passing through an eclipse when her own reality is lost to her in the haze of parochial politics, sectarianism and domestic contention. Contact with the greater world of Eastern culture will, I fervently hope, help in removing the obsessions and enliven her national existence with new humanity."

It is learnt that during Pandit Nehru's absence, Acharya Narendra Deo will be the Acting President of the U.P.P.C.C.—A.P.

"I GO TO CHINA, WITH HEAVY HEART"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

"I go to China for that country pulls me in a hundred ways. Reluctantly I leave India at this crisis."

Thus declares Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a signed article in the "National Herald."

He adds that after a long hesitation he decided to go to China. Friends warned him of possible dangers and probable risks. Years pressed upon him, but the call of adventure was still there.

"I go to China, heavy at heart, at the seeming disruption of what we laboured to build during these many years."

Concluding Pandit Nehru adds: "I shall bring back something of the courage and invincible optimism of the Chinese people and their capacity to pull together when peril confronts them."—A. P.

MAHADEO DESAI SEES SIR SIKANDAR

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Following his last evening's conversation with Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan on several matters including the release of political prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab, Mr. Mahadeo Desai may again meet the Punjab Premier to-day.

Mr. Desai saw Sir Jagdish Prasad, Member, Education, Health and Lands, this morning and is understood to have had a talk with him on the position of Indian settlers abroad, particularly in South Africa.—A. P.

Congress House Inauguration

"At One Of Cross-Roads Of History"

Subhas On Dark Clouds Lowering Over Political Firmament

"SELF-HELP & MASS STRUGGLE ONLY SOLUTION, NOT BARTER WITH IMPERIALISM"

CALCUTTA: August 19.

"To-day our people dream not only of a free India, but also of an Indian State, founded on principles of Justice and Equality, and of a new social and political order which will embody all that we hold noble and sacred. With the voice of eternity, you, sir, have all along given passionate expression to the hopes and aspirations of our regenerated nation. Yours has been a message of undying youth. You have not only written poetry and produced art, but you have also lived in poetry and art. You are not only India's Poet, but you are also the Poet of Humanity. Who can understand better than yourself what surges within us to-day as we assemble to witness the beginning of the fulfilment of a dream."

With these words Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose reverentially called upon Poet Rabindranath Tagore to lay the foundation stone of "Mahajati Sadan" (Congress House), and welcomed him as the high priest in to-day's national festival.

PATH THAT LEADS TO LIBERTY.

"Give us your blessings," added Mr. Bose, "so that we may be able to make this 'House of Nation' the living centre of all those beneficent activities which will bring about emancipation of the individual and of the Nation as well as all-round development of India's manhood. Bless us that we may hasten along the path that will lead to India's liberty and to our national self-fulfilment?"

Continuing, Mr. Bose said: "On this auspicious occasion we cannot help casting our eyes towards the past and the future of our people. From this soil sprang up a movement that was at once reformation and renaissance of modern India. It was a movement that knew no provincial boundaries which transcended the national frontiers of India as well. Was not the message of Ram Mohan and Ramkrishna a message for humanity? Was it not the voice of an awakened India that spoke through them? We are heirs of their spiritual and cultural heritage, and we are conscious of it."

DAWN OF NEW ERA

Proceeding the speaker said:—

"Twenty years of agitation after the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885 ushered in a new era in our political history—the age of self-help and self-reliance of Swadeshi and Boycott. The pressure of Government repression on the one side and of the partition of Bengal on the other, soon broke down the walls of prudence, and maddened the youths of India and sought inspiration along another path,—the path of armed revolt so well known in history. Before the lapse of a decade we again entered on a new age,—the age of Non-violent Non-Co-operation and Satyagraha.

AT CROSS-ROADS

"To-day clouds have darkened our political firmament, and the Congress stands at one of the cross-roads of history. Shall we hark back again to the day of constitutionalism, which we thought, we had discarded in 1920, or shall we continue along the path of mass movement, which ends in a mass struggle? I shall not enter into a controversy. I shall only say this, that the awakened masses of India cannot give up the method of self-help and self-reliance of mass organisation and mass struggle, which has given them the success they have won, and which will bring them greater success that is yet to come. Above all, they cannot give up their birthright of freedom for a sordid bargain with alien imperialism."—United Press.

BENGAL'S PRIDE

Tagore On 'Hall Of The Nation'

"May Bengal's arm give strength to the arm of India; may Bengal's voice give truth to India's message; may Bengal in the service of freedom for India never make itself ineffective by betraying the cause of unity."

With these prophetic words, Poet Rabindranath Tagore laid the foundation stone of "Mahajati Sadan", Congress House for Bengal, before a large and distinguished gathering this afternoon, amidst scenes of great solemnity.

Poet Tagore continued: "Bengal led India in welcoming the European culture to her heart, and living currents flowed from overseas stirring her with a new freedom. From the age-long hibernation Bengal's intellectual mind awoke to full splendour. Mighty-souled Indians like Ram Mohan Roy had sudden access to the wide range of rational imagination and frontiers vanished from their vision in the background of universal humanity. Bengal launched India's crusade against the custom of religious sectarianism and political serfdom. The Bengali language gathered new momentum, its stiffness was dispelled by youthful vigour, literature came laden with unprecedented hope shelter-ing, and painting in Bengal burst the bonds of alien imitation, and

(Continued on Page 22).

STOP PRESS

PONCET'S MESSAGE TO 'DUCE?

PARIS: August 19.

M. Francois Poncet returned to Rome after consulting M. Daladier and M. Bonnet, and will see Count Ciano on Monday or Tuesday.

A report is circulating that he has taken a special message to Signor Mussolini, but well-informed quarters declare that this is without foundation.—Reuter.

NAZI ARMY PARADE IN DANZIG

VEIL OVER SALZBURG TALKS LIFTED

Warning To World, Poland And Britain

DEAD LETTER OF MERE TREATY NO LONGER CAN HOLD FIELD

DANZIG, Aug. 18.

DANZIG'S new army whose existence was denied two months ago, to-day held its first public parade when it received its colours consisting of the Swastika surmounted by Danzig Death's Head from Herr Foerster.

Fifteen hundred men with all appearance of a trained force marched to the parade ground equipped with modern rifles, machine-guns and anti-tank guns.

In a brief speech Herr Foerster said that in the past twenty years Danzig had no army or fortresses of her own. The Peace Treaty provided for protection by Poland, should the Free City's own police prove inadequate.

Now Danzig was threatened by the very power to which she should look for her protection and had to create her own protective force.

Danzig, Herr Foerster added, now has the most modern army with the most modern equipment.

For the first time yesterday the Free City Officials appeared on the Danzig frontier wearing the German frontier police uniforms with the solid difference that the Swastika signs were surmounted by Danzig Death's Head.

Herr Foerster concluded by telpresent threatening situation the Danzig leaders had done only what the heads of any State would have been forced to do.

"The dead letter of a mere treaty or a constitution is no longer competent. What alone is competent is the wish of 4 000 people to save themselves."

Herr Foerster said that in the ing his hearers, "you are called upon to defend the beautiful old city of Danzig against a possible Polish attack whether it comes from within or without."

A 900-foot long pontoon bridge across the Vistula connecting Danzig and East Prussia will be opened to traffic to-day by Herr Foerster.

The bridge is supported by 24 pontoons and can carry the heaviest vehicles.

POLISH OFFICIALS RELEASED

A Communique issued from Warsaw announces that two Polish customs officials and a boatman, who were seized by the Danzig authorities while proceeding to the Holm Island, have been released.

RESTITUTION OF CUSTOMS RIGHTS DEMANDED

When M. Chodacki, who has received fresh instructions from Colonel Beck, again saw Herr Greiser in Danzig, he demanded the full restitution of Polish customs rights in the Free City.

These men now carry out the pass-port examination which was formerly conducted by ordinary customs officials or Danzig plain clothes police.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS CONTINUES 'ATROCITY' STUNT

Some Startling M... ...fore Septemb...

BERLIN, August 19

WITH THE OFFICIAL PRESS SCREAMING DAILY THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION IS INTOLERABLE AND A SOLUTION OF THE DANZIG PROBLEM CANNOT BE LONG DELAYED, MOST WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS ARE ANTICIPATING SOMETHING BEFORE THE PARTY CONGRESS AT NUREMBERG ON SEPTEMBER 2.

It will be difficult to keep the propaganda campaign at its present pitch for another three weeks. The German in the street, remembering vividly what had happened just a year ago has been reading between the lines of his newspaper, and is waiting for something to happen.

At best Herr Hitler will get Danzig without striking a blow—a success which can make little or no material difference to the average citizen of the Reich—and at worst, Europe will be embroiled in war.

BRITAIN NOT TO FIGHT FOR POLAND.

Talks with high German officials give the impression that there is still a good deal of doubt in Berlin whether Britain will genuinely fight for Poland

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

It is claimed that Germans are being tortured in prison, chased by bloodhounds, torn from homes, mishandled by mobs of police and forcibly removed into the interior of the country. The reports add that all German organisations are being systematically dissolved, and life is being made impossible. Berlin newspapers have sent special correspondents to the frontier, and are publishing what they describe eye-witness stories about Polish officials hunting refugees with searchlights in woods at nights, and interviews with people who have managed to escape.

BITTER REFERENCES TO BRITAIN.

The newspaper accounts are punctuated with bitter references to Britain for her support to Poland "in this brutal terrorism." No hint of any German action in the matter is hitherto dropped, but it is felt that the point must soon come when public opinion is sufficiently primed with propaganda to permit the next move to be made.

ACUTEST TENSION.

EVERYONE IN BERLIN NOW REALISES THAT THE TENSION IS REACHING ITS MAXIMUM. BUT NO ONE KNOWS ANY FACTS TO GO ON. THE RESULT IS A SPATE OF SECOND-HAND RUMOUR AND GOSSIP WHICH IS HAVING ITS INEVITABLE EFFECT ON NERVES. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE SITUATION IS OVERRIPE FOR A SOLUTION AND KNOW THAT EACH MORNING THEY MAKE UP AND FIND THAT A SOLUTION HAS BEEN STARTED. THEY HAD TWO SUCH EXPERIENCES IN MARCH WHEN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND MEMEL WERE TAKEN OVERNIGHT, AND THEY REALISE THAT THE PRESENT "SOLUTION" IS INFINITELY MORE DANGEROUS.—REUTER.

German Preparations Cause Much Concern

Troop Concentrations And Mysterious Interviews Add To Prevailing Uneasiness

PARIS, August 19.

According to French political diplomatic circles the international position is likely to remain serious for some time. Further military measures are known to have been taken in Germany, where requisitioning has reached a pitch that disorganises the economic life of the country and hampers supplies for the civil population.

Further Reservists have been called up since August 15, and important concentrations of troops are reported particularly from East Prussia and Upper Silesia. The numerous interviews which Count Csaky had with German leaders are regarded as another disquieting fact, and the hurried journey of the Italian Ambassador in Berlin to Rome and Signor Mussolini's talks with leaders of the Italian army have also given rise to uneasiness.—Reuter.

Britain To Blame For Present Crisis, Says Berlin Magazine

BERLIN, Aug. 19.

A serious warning to the "World, Poland and especially Great Britain to reconsider their attitude and goals" is contained in an article in the monthly magazine "Berlin-Rome-Tokio".

Special importance is attached to it as it is believed that it comes from Herr Von Ribbentrop's pen. The article says that the world must understand the effectiveness of the German-Italian Alliance which does not depend only on concrete interests and undeniable rights but is also determined by questions of national honour.

The Danzig question in its very existence and especially owing to the way it has been brought to the fore in recent months by Britain's interference is in the long run an unbearable burden on Germany's national honour. British policy has prevented the Danzig question and the problems connected with it from being settled between Germany and Poland. The Western Democracies have led Poland to such an impertinent attitude towards the German Reich and the Germans living in Poland that the German-Polish relationship has attained the condition of a most dangerous tension and such incitement of Polish public has occurred that the possibilities of a calm discussion of the open questions between Germany and Poland scarcely exist.

The Polish Government no longer appears to be master of the situation in Poland. Thus the British Government has placed the responsibility of a decision on war or peace in the hands of blinded chauvinists.

To the question as to what was decided at Salzburg only a general answer can be given, namely, that all moves by the Encirclement Powers which induce Poland to commit further moral, political and other provocations against Germany will no longer be tolerated and will be warded off by the allies of Germany and Italy as one man.—Reuter.

CIANO-CSAKY TALKS END

ROME, Aug. 19.

Count Ciano received Count Csaky.

Count Csaky left Rome by air for North Italy where he will stay until Monday.

Although the greatest reserve is being maintained regarding last night's talks it is thought probable that the main subject discussed was reported German pressure on Hungary, a country which Italy has hitherto always supported.—Reuter.

DUCE RECEIVES COUNT CSAKY

ROME, Aug. 19.

Sgr. Mussolini received Count Csaky, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, late on Friday night. Count Ciano was present at the meeting.—Reuter.

31 CZECHS ARRESTED

Jewish And Czech Papers Banned In Slovakia

BRATISLAVA, Aug. 19.

All Jewish newspapers also two Czech papers have been prohibited in Slovakia. Thirty-one Czechs have been arrested for alleged anti-German and anti-Slovak activities.—Reuter.

Halifax Returns To London

LONDON, August 19.

Lord Halifax returned to London from Yorkshire to-day.—

NO INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Reuter understands that Lord Halifax's return from Yorkshire to-day instead of on Monday is not due to any specific international development but in order to review events of the past few days in preparation of Mr. Chamberlain's return from Scotland, early next week.—Reuter.

HELP TO POLISH WAR PREPARATIONS

Agreement Granting Credits Upto 430 Million Francs Signed

WARSAW, Aug. 18.

To-day's agreement signed in Paris grants Poland credits upto 430 million francs for the purchase of war material in France.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANT GRANT OF CREDITS TO POLAND

France And Britain Unperturbed

PARIS, August 19.

Reports of growing tension in the international situation, chiefly originating from Berlin find France calm. At the same time every possibility has been provided for, and much importance is attached to credits granted to Poland for the purchase of defence requirements.

A semi-official statement sums up the French view of the international situation as follows:

(Continued on Page 22).

ENGLAND v. WEST INDIES: THIRD TEST

England All Out For 352

W. R. Hammond, the English skipper.

Hammond won the toss and elected to bat, sending in Hutton and Keeton to open Englands first innings.

The home team suffered an early reverse, Keeton playing Johnson's first ball on to his wicket.

Oldfield joined Hutton and with both batting superbly a fine partnership ensued. The batsmen displayed a variety of strokes and the first 100 was signalled after 90 minutes. Hutton took 80 minutes to score 52 while Oldfield took 95 minutes to gather his individual 50. Hutton was deceived by the variation of the pace of the ball by Johnson and was caught by him off his own bowling for 73 (133|2|73). In his chanceless innings Hutton hit 8 fours. The partnership between Hutton and Oldfield lasted 110 minutes yielding 131 runs. Hammond joined Oldfield and at lunch time, England were 137 for 2 wickets, Oldfield batting with 62; Hammond had not opened his scoring.

The attendance increased to 13,000 after lunch. Oldfield who made a flawless test debut was bowled by Constantine for 80. Cutting and drives to leg were the features of his innings which included 8 fours (168|3). Compton joined Hammond He was, however caught by Gomez off Martindale when only 21. (215|4). Hammond was the next to leave being caught by Grant off Constantine for 43 (244|5). Hardstaff and Nichols were batting with 54 and 4 respectively when tea was taken, the total being 284 for 5 wickets.

Hardstaff Stays Till Last

Resuming after tea England suffered an unexpected collapse and were all out for the addition of only 68 runs to the previous score. Hardstaff played a lone hand and stayed on to add 42 runs more, out of the 68 scored, to his 54 not out at the tea interval. Constantine was almost unplayable and ran through the English tail returning a final analysis of 5 for 75.

Nichols was run out for 24 (336|6). Wood who now came in was bowled by Constantine the next ball (333|7). Constantine with the capture of this wicket completed his tally of 100 wickets of the tour. The next wicket also fell to Constantine Wright being declared l.b.w. for 6 (345|8). A run later Goddard was out for a duck being clean bowled by Clarke (346|9). Hardstaff's was the last wicket to fall and Constantine was again the successful bowler. Hardstaff made his 94 in exactly 2 hours. Drives to the

Hardstaff Misses Century By 6 Runs

Hutton–Oldfield Partnership Redeems Early Reverse

Lancashire Bat's Test Debut With Flawless 80—
Constantine's Accurate Bowling Brings After-Tea Collapse

England (First Innings) 352
West Indies (First Innings) for 1 wkt. 27

Dennis Compton arriving late, being caught exceeding the speed limit in the special area in North London;

Norman Oldfield, the 28-year-old stylish Lancashire bat, making an impressive Test debut with a flawless 80 helping.

Len Hutton, who scored a magnificent 73, to put on 131 runs in a fine partnership of 110 minutes for the second wicket, after England had met with early disaster Keeton playing Johnson's first ball on to his wicket;

Another fine batting display by Hardstaff, who was distinctly unlucky to miss his century by 6 runs, and

Constantine 5 for 75.....

were the tit-bits of the opening day's play in the Third and Final Test between England and the West Indies, which began in perfect weather at the Oval yesterday.

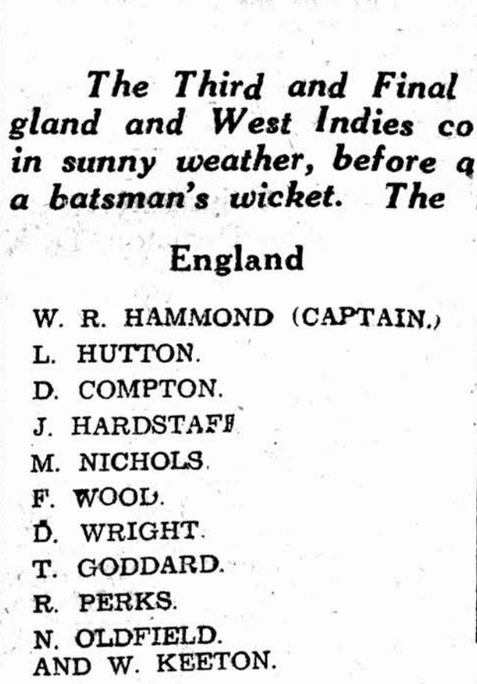
After an initial reverse, Hutton and Oldfield, both batting superbly, gave the Home team a promising start carrying the score from 2 for 1 to 133 for 2 before the Yorkshireman fell a victim to a deceptive one from Johnson. Hammond (43) and Hardstaff (54 not out) made things look quite encouraging at the tea-interval when the total was 284 for 5. But after tea England suffered an unexpected collapse and the remaining five wickets fell for only 68 runs, Hardstaff alone defying Constantine's accurate bowling, staying on to just miss a well-deserved century by 6 runs.

The visitors going in on their first venture had made 27 for 1 at the close of play.

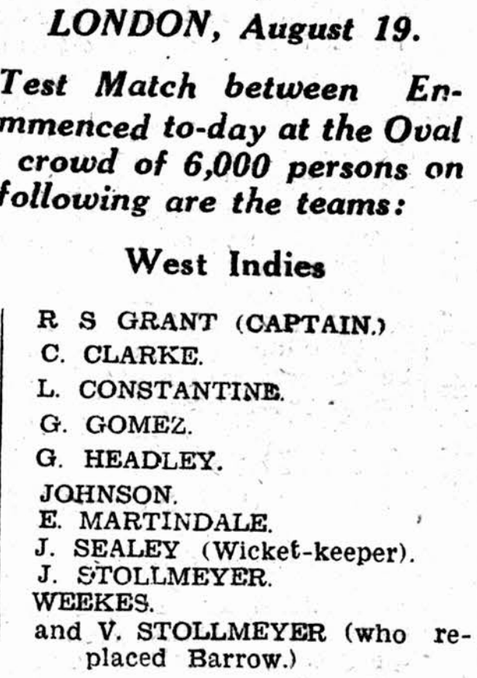
LONDON, August 19.

The Third and Final Test Match between England and West Indies commenced to-day at the Oval in sunny weather, before a crowd of 6,000 persons on a batsman's wicket. The following are the teams:

England	West Indies
W. R. HAMMOND (CAPTAIN.)	R S GRANT (CAPTAIN.)
L. HUTTON.	C. CLARKE.
D. COMPTON.	L. CONSTANTINE.
J. HARDSTAFF	G. GOMEZ.
M. NICHOLS.	G. HEADLEY.
F. WOOD.	JOHNSON.
D. WRIGHT.	E. MARTINDALE.
T. GODDARD.	J. SEALEY (Wicket-keeper).
R. PERKS.	J. STOLLMEYER.
N. OLDFIELD.	WEEKES.
AND W. KEETON.	and V. STOLLMEYER (who replaced Barrow.)



Constantine



'Len' Hutton

R. S. Grant who is leading West Indies.

off were a feature of his display and he reached the boundary 12 times. Perks remained not out with one.

West Indies opened their innings with Grant and Jeff Stollmeyer. Perks had Grant caught by Goddard at 15. Headley joined Stollmeyer and the pair were batting when stumps were drawn. —Reuter.

England

FIRST INNINGS.

Hutton c and b Johnson	73
Keeton b Johnson	0
Oldfield b Constantine	80
Hammond c Grant b Constantine	43
Compton c Gomez b Martindale	21
Hardstaff b Constantine	94
Nichols run out	24
Wood b Constantine	0
Wright l b w Constantine	6
Goddard b Clarke	0
Perks not out	1
Extras	10
Total	352

West Indies

FIRST INNINGS

Grand c Goddard b Perks	6
J. Stollmeyer not out	14
Headley not out	7
Total for 1 wicket	27

Fall of wickets:
2 for 1, 133 for 2, 168 for 3, 215 for 4, 244 for 5, 336 for 6, 336 for 7, 345 for 8, 346 for 9, 352 for 10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS
England 1st Innings.

	O	M	R	W
Johnson	16	1	53	2
Constantine	17.3	2	75	5
Martindale	13	0	81	1
Clarke	21	0	96	1
Grant	6	0	31	0

FOOTBALL RESULTS

Third Division

LONDON, August 19.

Following are the results of the Third Division:—

Aldershot 3 Reading 3.
Brighton 3 Crystal Palace 3.
Bristol Rovers 4 Bristol City 0.
Queens Park Rangers 3 Northampton 2.
Southend 1 Clapton Orient 1.
Swindon 2 Newport 1.
Torquay 3 Bournemouth 1.
Wallsall 5 Mansfield 1.

(Scottish League

(FIRST DIVISION.)

Arbroath 5 Alloa 2.
Ayr United 0 Rangers 4.
Celtic 2 Hearts 0.
Falkirk 7 Cowdenbeath 1.
Hibernian 3 Clyde 2.
Motherwell 3 Aberdeen 0.
Partick Thistle 2 Albion Rovers 1.
St. Johnstone 0 Kilmarnick 3.
St. Mirren 3 Queen of South 1.
Third Lanark 2 Hamilton Acadamicals 2.

Hitler's Promises Worthless

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

THE "NEW YORK TIMES" IN A LEADING ARTICLE SAYS "HERR HITLER IN TAKING MILITARY POSSESSION OF SLOVAKIA ONLY FIVE MONTHS AFTER HE HAD SOLEMNLY GUARANTEED THE BOUNDARIES OF THAT COUNTRY FOR 25 YEARS REVEALS SO THAT THE DULLEST MAY UNDERSTAND THE COMPLETE WORTHLESSNESS OF HIS PROMISES AND THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF COMING TO ANY NEGOTIATED UNDERSTANDING WITH HIM WITH ANY ASSURANCE THAT IT WILL LAST A DAY LONGER THAN HE FOUND CONVENIENT.

NOBODY CAN DOUBT THAT NOTHING MORE THAN AN ARMISTICE TERMINABLE AT HERR HITLER'S WILL COULD BE BOUGHT BY TURNING OVER DANZIG TO HIM.

THAT WOULD MERELY BE THE WEDGE FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW SUDETEN AREA AND A NEW CAMPAIGN OF CONQUEST."

MEXICO AND U. S. OIL COMPANIES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

A written statement that the Mexican Government is willing to make "a just and effective payment of compensation" to the United States Oil Companies was given to the Press by Ambassador Senor Najers.

In answer to question at a Press Conference, Senor Najera added that if an agreement was reached for the joint operation of oil wells, Mexico would be willing to grant the companies minority representation on the Board of Directors which would control properties.—Reuter.

MILITARY BACKING FOR NEW REGIME

MADRID, Aug. 17.

Appointments to lesser posts include several generals, the addition of whom to General Franco's administration is regarded as establishing beyond all doubt a strong military backing for the new regime.

The new Government is regarded as one of the strongest the country has ever had with a personnel notable both for youth and experience.

A communique issued after the Cabinet meeting last night makes a cryptic but interesting reference to "approval of certain credits and granting of conditional liberty."—Reuter.

KENYA & TANGANYIKA TROUBLES ENQUIRY

NAIROBI, Aug. 19.

Commissions of enquiry into the recent labour troubles in Kenya and Tanganyika have been appointed by the Governments of the two colonies.—Reuter.

"Cabot" Out For Atlantic Record

TORONTO, Aug. 18.

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Cabot" is considered to have a good chance of establishing a Trans-Atlantic record. She left Botwood at 21.05 B. S. T. and at 01.50 was 600 miles from Botwood. The "Cabot" was refuelled in midair after leaving Botwood, the first time this feat has been performed this side of the Atlantic. A bomber at a height of 1,500 feet transmitted eight hundred gallons of petrol to the "Cabot" in seven minutes.—Reuter.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

Canada To Be Partner In New Project

WINNIPEG, Aug. 19.

Canada will be a partner in the Company to operate the Trans-Atlantic Air Service between Britain and Canada and the Eire, according to a statement by Sir John Reith in an interview here.

Explaining the tentative arrangement for the projected service, Sir John Reith said that a new British Company is being formed as the nucleus of the Corporation which would operate ocean flights. On completion of the new organisation the Imperial Airways will go into liquidation.

The British Company would hold fifty-one per cent. of the New Company's shares and Canada and Eire each 24½ per cent.

Rumour About Hitch In Moscow Talks Contradicted

MOSCOW, August 19.

The Tass Agency has issued a statement declaring that certain Polish newspapers published a report stating that differences have arisen in the course of negotiations between the Soviet military delegation and the French and British military missions as a result of the Soviet allegedly demanding military assistance from British and France in the event of war in the Far East.

The Tass Agency is authorised to state that this report is a fabrication from beginning to end. Differences which exist in reality, concern entirely a different question and have no relation to the problem of the Far East".—Reuter.

17 Gangsters Killed

HAIFA, Aug. 19.

One British soldier was killed and three wounded in an encounter with an armedgang of Arabs on the Acresfad Road last evening.

It is now revealed that a lieutenant of the Sherwood Foresters was killed and three soldiers wounded in the engagement. When the troops were returning at dusk they were fired on at close range by the remnants of the gang. In addition to six Arabs killed by British ground forces it is estimated that 11 were killed by co-operating aircraft detachments.

The South Staffordshire and Leicestershire regiments took up position during the engagement but Sherwood Foresters routed the gang.—Reuter.

IS IT TEST OF STRENGTH?

(Continued from Page 20).

The British and French Governments are watching events with the greatest serenity. The position of the two Governments has been closely stated on several occasions, and France and Britain are resolved to combat every attempt to resort to force, no matter what form it may take. Whether the various reports reaching Paris are indications of campaigns of intimidation or of a test of strength, France and Britain remain calm and have resolved to abide by their undertakings.—Reuter.

Deadlock Over Danzig's Status Issue

DANZIG, Aug. 19.

The Polish Commissioner, M. Chodacki, the Senate President, Herr Greiser and Prof. Burckhardt met today. It is understood that in addition to the customs question Danzig's status was discussed. On the latter issue it is stated that there was a deadlock.—Reuter.

SETTLE DIFFERENCES BY PEACEFUL MEANS

OSLO, Aug. 19.

A resolution urging settlement of international differences by peaceful means was unanimously passed at the Jubilee Conference of the International Parliamentary Union. On the proposal of 23 British M.P.'s the Conference decided in "view of the gravity of the situation" to telegraph the text of the resolution to Herr Hitler and the Soviet Government as well as to 42 Governments represented in the Union.—Reuter.

HONGKONG TO BE BLOCKADED BY LAND?

TOKIO, Aug. 19.

A Japanese military spokesman at Canton announced Japan's intention to blockade Hongkong by land, so as to cut off arms supplies reaching Marshall Chiang kai-Shek from the British colony.

ACTION INEVITABLE.

According to the Domei agency, a Military spokesman said that the Japanese army in South China felt it imperative to isolate the colony from the mainland, as long as Britain assisted the Chinese Government. The spokesman apologised for the "inconvenience which would be caused to the citizens of Hongkong", but said that Japan's action was inevitable as long as Great Britain assisted the Chinese Government.

The spokesman declared that Shatakok, the town on the border of British territory, seized by the Japanese on August 17. had been connected with Wongkang Samshui in the Chinese Hinterland by a new motor highway along which, he alleged, arms as well as other goods had been pouring into China from Hongkong.

The Japanese announcement follows the occupation by Japanese forces of the entire border region from Shataokok to Namtau in the estuary of the Pearl River, behind the British leased territory of Kowloon.—Reuter.

Craigie Communicates British Decision To Kato

TOKIO, August 19.

A British exchange of views followed Sir Robert Craigie's communication to Mr Kato of Britain's decision regarding Japan's economic demands in China.

Mr. Kato saw Mr. Arita and Colonel Tatsuni of the General Staff was called into consultation after which Mr. Kato again met Sir Robert Craigie and requested him to impress upon London the need for a speedy resumption of the talks.—Reuter.

Press Welcomes Decision On Currency

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The morning papers agree that the interested countries particularly France and the United States warmly approve of the decision concerning currency and silver in Tientsin.—Reuter.

FRENCH MASTERPIECE SUFFERS DAMAGE

PARIS, Aug. 19.

Serious damage has been done to Watteaus l'Indifferent by the alterations and cleaning alleged to have been carried out by Bogusslavsky, reports an expert commissioned to examine the picture, adding that it may be possible to repair some of the damage which had reduced the value of the painting.—Reuter.

"HALL OF THE NATION"

(Continued from Page 19).

striving for the genius of India's art it defied the savage attack of mimic-mongers. Music again in Bengal released itself from the coils of blind traditions, and even if a final judgment cannot be delivered on her creative experiments, her path of self-expression in spite of pedants' verdicts had been opened, Bengal's individuality is being revealed in her songs.

BENGAL'S PRIDE.

"Where the life's call is vital, living centres must respond: Bengal did so even though the call of new age came from distant shores. In that lies Bengal's pride and her true identity. India's first home for the cultivation of national freedom was in this province; in those critical days again wher our leaders were banished behind jail-bars it was our youth in Bengal who led unhesitatingly in flinging themselves in the face of dire calamity.—no other part of India can claim parallel to this. Not that we are judging such events in the light of the results or by the standard of permanent beneficence—but we must give full value to the intolerable suffering, and to the dauntless sacrifice for the sake of freedom. Hundreds of youthful lives in Bengal have burnt themselves out during the long terms of imprisonment; Bengal's lights are dim, we know, for this reason, and yet we know that the soil which they were born will give birth again to heroic sons who will not waste their manhood in destructive work, but harness it to national reconstruction.

DEVOTION TO DUTY.

"To-day in this great hall of India we shall lay the foundation of Bengal's prowess, but our strength will not lie in arrogant nationalism, suspicious of the friend and the foe. We shall invoke Bengal's magnanimous heart of hospitality in which our humanity has found liberation, and we shall seek freedom in many-sided co-operation. Valour and beauty, resolute work and creative imagination, devotion to duty as well as self-dedication in public service—may these unite in benediction to our land.

HALL OF THE NATION

Noble memories of the past would mingle with great hopes for the future, heightening our power of action. Bengal's greatness carrying her to a new sunrise will be augmented by propitious circumstances and stirred to triumphant ardour by adversity: she will spread the urge for diverse self-expression in our many-roomed hall of the nation. We welcome here the renascent soul of Bengal which has taken solemn initiation from history to dedicate its wealth of intellect and learning at India's shrine. To that beneficent heart of our culture we offer homage in our dignified self-respect: we shall come nearer to our united nationalism, never yielding to the egoistic vanity of isolation which hurts our inherent humanity. High over all contentious politics let us keep the banner of truth flying and pray 'make them true O Lord.'

"Bengal's vows, Bengal's hopes.
Bengal's work, Bengal's language,
Let them be true.
Bengal's heart, Bengal's mind.
Brothers and sisters in Bengal's home,
Let them be one, O! Lord. make them one.

—United Press.

SHANGHAI, August 18.

The Japanese authorities have agreed to allow Jewish refugees 'en route' to Shanghai to live in Japanese occupied section of the International Settlement.—Reuter.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 6, 1995.
Muslim: Rajab 4, 1358.
Parsi: Aspandad 19, 1308.
Hightide: 3-21; 15-27.
Lowtide: 9-07; 21-42.
Sunrise: 6h. 21m.
Sunset: 7h. 4m.

Monday, August 21.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

BHATIA DEATH

PURSHOTAMBHAI DAYAL, aged 60 years expired on 19-8-1939 at 5 a.m., His Uthamana ceremony will take place at the residence of Thacker Moolji Dayal, Homestead, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on 20-8-1939 at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, to-day (Sunday), at 5-0 p.m. (S.T.).

KHADI AT REDUCED RATES

Central Provinces and Maharashtra, Charkha Sangha has decided to sell khadi at 25 per cent discount from August 20.

YOUNG ANDHRA ASSOCIATION

There will be a general body meeting of the Young Andhra Association, to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. at 770, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

GOA HINDU ASSOCIATION

The adjourned extraordinary meeting of the members of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Association's Hall at 14, Tribhovan Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The sixth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at Palagally, Samual Street.

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Primary (four-anna) members of the Taluka Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. in Gandhi Chauk.

USEFULNESS OF ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Matunga Gopi Talao to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when Prof. Indraji will deliver a public lecture on usefulness of Arya Samaj.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when Mrs. Doulat Behjat will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer 'Vitorlock' left Colombo for Bombay, on Friday 18th August, 1939 and is expected to arrive here on or about Thursday 24th August, 1939, in the afternoon.

BHATIA STUDENTS' UNION, BOMBAY

The film 'Davdas' will be shown in aid of Famine Relief Fund and the Bhatia Students' Union at the Central Cinema House to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m.

JANJIRA STATE PEOPLE'S UNION

A public meeting of the Janjira State People's Union will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Abdul Karim Sk. Dawood Date, opposite Madina Building near Crawford Market Bombay.

KERALA FRIENDS' LEAGUE

A meeting of the Kerala Friends' League will be held to-day (Sunday), at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.) at 9, Forjett Hill, Tardeo, to settle matters connected with the Variety Entertainment held under its auspices.

Amusements Of The Day

METRO—"Sergeant Madden." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Naughty But Nice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Saint In London." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gorilla." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"The Sun Never Sets." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
PATHE—"I'll Give A Million." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 ad 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Time as usual.
CENTRAL — "Brandi-ki-Botal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Punjab Mail." Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bramhachari." Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Sant Tukaram." Daily at 2, 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Three Kinds of Karma" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

MUSLIM STUDENTS GREET NIZAM

Under the auspices of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Muslim Students' Union, a meeting was held on 17th instant to celebrate the birthday of His Exalted Highness The Nizam of Hyderabad. Mr. Ishaq F. Shaikh, delivered a speech.

SHISHU SHIKSHAN MANDAL

The first annual general meeting of "Shri Laxmi Vidyalaya" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Hindu Colony, Chembur, when Mrs. Sharda Divan, M.A., Registrar, Indian Women's University, will preside.

RECEPTION TO SATYAGRAHIS

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaon to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when reception will be accorded to jail returned Satyagrahis and leaders will deliver public lectures on the occasion.

ISMAIL COLLEGE UNION

The "Annual Musical Evening" will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. in the College Hall. The programme will include music and dances by college students, amateurs, and professional singers as well as by some of the Indian screen stars

PROHIBITION VIGILANCE

Mr. Arjunlala, Honorary Supervisor, Prohibition Volunteers of Ahmedabad, will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. at the Council Hall, Bombay, on Prohibition Vigilance and practical experience he had in Ahmedabad. All the Sub-Divisional and Guards of "A" Division are requested to be present on the occasion.

COMPOUNDERS' UNION, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above Union, Bombay Social Hygiene Council will exhibit a cinema show accompanied by a lecture on "Venereal Diseases" by Dr. S. H. Marathe, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at the Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chamber, opposite West-End Cinema.

LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE

Under the auspices of the Dadar Branch of the Left Consolidation Committee a public meeting will be held on Dadar Chowpati to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. sharp (S.T.). Sjt Nathalal Parekh will preside over the meeting. Messrs. B. T. Randive, G. Adhikari, and P. K. Kurane will address the meeting.

ANNUAL LIBRARY FUNCTION

The annual meeting of the Andheri Tarun Bharat Library will be held at the Madhavdas Amersey High School Building, Andheri, at 5-45 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Mr. Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi, President, Dr. Manilal Patel of Bharati Vidya Bhavan, Prof. S. H. Nakvi of Ismail College, Sheth Jivanlal C. Chinai and Sheth Mulji Ranchod Ved will address the meeting. Musician Baheramkhan Samsherkhan will entertain the public with his music and Sjt. Chunibhai Patel with his "mimicry".

A FEAST OF INDIAN MUSIC

Successful Concert In Aid Of Digambar Memorial Fund

A remarkable combination of Indian musical talent was seen at a concert held at the St. Xavier's College Hall on Saturday evening, in aid of Pandit Vishnu Digambar Memorial Fund. One of the biggest audiences of music-lovers in Bombay was entertained for four hours by front rank artistes, like Pandit Omkarnath Thakur and Prof. Wamanrao Padhye. Pandit Omkarnath Commenced the programme with a prayer and ended it with the "Vande Mataram'. His voice sent a thrill, as it rose in a crescendo at the end of the National Anthem.

Combined with the musical fare were a few interesting items of dance, provided by Kathak Mohanlal. Boy artistes, Kumar Gandharv and Kumar Ramesh, contributed their share of vocal instrumental music. Mrs. Manoramabai Divgi of Prof. Deodhar's School of Inidan music entertained the audience with Marathi Bhavgeet rendered in a sweet voice. Equally entertaining were the items on 'Pakhwaj", "Tabla", and "Kachtarang". Wamanrao Sadolikar, D. V. Palusker, Prof. Madhavsing Parbatsing Pralhad Joshi and Janardhan Abhyankar contributed their share to the programme.

The organisers of the Fund have arranged a second concert at the St. Xavier's College Hall at 5 p.m. on Sunday (today). Well-known musicians and dancers will take part in the programme.

HEAVY FIRING BY ROYAL ARTILLERY

Firing with heavy guns will be carried out as under:—

Oyster Rock date 31/8/39, 1/9/39, 4/9/39 and 5/9/39, time 19-00 to 23-00 hours.

Time given are approximate and every endeavour will be made to adhere to them, but unavoidable delays may occur as a result of traffic in the harbour and its approaches.

PROTEST AGAINST WARDHA DECISION

To congratulate Deshgaurab Subhash Chandra Bose for his brave stand and to protest against the resolution of the Working Committee against Sjt. Bose, a public meeting of the citizens of suburbs will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Tilak Mandir, Tilak Mandir Road, Vile Parle (East). Sjt. K. F. Nariman and others will address the meeting.

IN AID OF VISHNU DIGAMBAR MEMORIAL FUND

Concert By Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

The second of the two concerts arranged in aid of Vishnu Digambar Memorial Fund will be held at the St. Xavier's College Hall to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in which Pandit Omkarnath, Prof. Vaman Rao Padhye, Prof. Waman Rao Sadolikar, Master Dattatraya Paluskar, Mrs. Manorama Divgi, Dancer Mohanlal, Pandit Madhavlal, Prof. Janardan Abhyanker, Pandit Vinayak Rao Patwardhan, Prof. Narayan Rao Vyas, Master Manohar Barve, Vishnupant Pagnis, Miss Sheela Pandit, Miss Valavalkar, Miss Prabhavati Kale, Master Babulal, Prof. Navrang and the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya Orchestra will take part.

LATE PANDIT VISHNU DIGAMBAR

Prohibition Propaganda Board

Under the auspices of the Matunga Prohibition Committee in co-operation with the local public institutions, the following programme has been arranged for to-day (Sunday):—

"Rally of the Prohibition Guards of 'E' Division at Napoo Gardens at 8 a.m. Syt. Gulzarilal Nanda will take the salute. A procession will start from Napoo Gardens at 8-30 a.m. and will pass through the Napoo Road, Bhalchandra Rd., Vincent Road, Telang Road, Brahminwada, Municipal New Labour Camp, Bhaudaji Road, King Circle and other main localities of Matunga. Prominent leaders will lead the procession."

By PUBLIC DEMAND—LAST FEW DAYS ONLY!

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S JESSE JAMES in TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER HENRY FONDA NANCY KELLY RANDOLPH SCOTT and a cast of thousands

AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. CAPITOL

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The RITZ BROTHERS in THE GORILLA
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

EXTRA!
The Latest MARCH of TIME:
"THE MEDITERRANEAN —BACKGROUND for WAR!"
'Phone 22323. Plans Open.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Saturday.

Ghansamdas Pritamdas, general clerk and cashier of T. Malvani and Co., at Kalbadevi was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of about Rs. 1852.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody stated that the accused between 21-8-38 and 31-3-38, misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1852., being the collection received from certain clients of the firm.

The accused had been absconding since 31 August 1938. The manager of Malvani and Co., then lodged a complaint with the police and the accused was arrested yesterday.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be remanded to custody.

For possessing opium and bhang without a permit, Yah Ghul Taz Ghul was arrested last evening by the Dock Prevention section of the Prohibition police.

The accused was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and directed to be released on bail.

Far removed from the din and roar of the city, in a lowly hut situated in the grass jungle at Colaba Dandy sat yesteraday 6 persons. In the quietude of the jungle hut, they were partaking their food, when the police surrounded them.

They were all arrested and taken to the Colaba police station.

The accused were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and ordered to be remanded to custody.

The police suspect that Gorkhari Hari and the five other accused were responsible for the recent thefts in the military barracks at Colaba.

While crawling along Bhuleshwar Road, Bombay, on Wednesday, Devraj Rambharamaj, a cripple, was caught under the radiator of a motor car.

The road was crowded at the time and the driver of the car, which is a large vehicle, could not see him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the Coroner to-day.

Darabshaw Maneckji Chandia was arrested by the Prohibition Police last night at about 9-45 p.m. at Tardeo, under the Abkari Act.

The police stated that they found 15 pints of "Black and White," whisky in the possession of the accused.

He was placed before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, this morning, and was ordered to be released on bail.

Ching Chan Ah Choo was arrested last night at Sukhlaji Street, on a charge under Abkari Act, as some drug was found with him.

He was put up before the Magistrate, Mazagaon Court to-day, and was remanded into police custody.

Charged with stabbing a railway engine driver last night at Love Lane, Byculla, a 22-year-old person named Abdul Hai Islamkhan was placed to-day, before Mr. M. A. F. Coehlo, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. He was ordered to be eleased on bail.

It was stated that the accused had been without any employment for the last three or four months. He went to the complainant and requested him to find him a job. The complainant agreed to give a job for him and in return demanded Rs. 25 from him. This amount, the accused was told, would be given to some high official as a bribe. The accused borrowed Rs. 20 from one of his friends and gave the amount to the complainant requesting him to manage any how with the amount.

The complainant told the accused to see him after a few days. When the accused met him again the complainant again asked him to wait for few days more.

The accused demanded the money back. The driver refused to give back the money and is said to have also abused the accused, who, it is stated, got furious and consequently stabbed him.

AMERICAN SWIMMERS TO VISIT BOMBAY

In India and in Bombay especially interest in aquatics is considerably increasing and accordingly it comes as good news to learn that a famous American diving couple are to tour India and the East within a few months time.

This time the divers are Tony Zukas and Frank Foster. These men are at present making their second very successful tour of Great Britain. Their first tour last year was so successful that repeat performances were very much in demand.

We understand that they will win outright applause with their precision and technique of the regular difficult fancy dives and will also thrill you with some of the amazing "suicide" dives which they perform. The divers will include in their programe a series of double dives and Tony Zukas' swimming demonstration will include long distance under-water swimming, for he swims up to 270 feet under-water with ease.

It therefore looks as though Bombay folk and India in general has a special treat in store. The divers are expected here towards the end of October. Some of the dives to be performed include reverse somersault straight, reverse 1½ somersault pike, forward 2½ somersault, backward 2½ somersault and forward 1½ somersault with a double twist. Amongst their double dives they perform the famous Dick Turpin Dive wherein Tony Zukas performs a somersault and lands on Foster's back as he dives beneath. This dive is also executed with a half twist.

Arrangements for the divers' Eastern tour are in the hands of Mr. G. C. Dorsett, Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay, and any particulars concerning engagements can be had from him.

"Most Beautiful Women In World"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Indian women are the most beautiful in the world, far more beautiful than the Balanese, according to Mr. Hassoldt Davies, a member of the Denis-Roosevelt Expedition, which has arrived here from Burma having cinematographed the life of Gypsies on the Burman-Yunan border.—A. P.

Disciplinary Action Sequel

KARACHI, August 16.

Mr. Brijlal T. Hargunani of Garhyasin has been declared elected to the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and delegateship of the Indian National Congress, in the vacancy caused by the disciplinary action against Mr. Chaturasingh Bukhramsingh of Garhyasin.

Mr. Bodaram Lalchand of Nawabshah, who had been given Congress ticket for the forthcoming Municipal election and which was withdrawn later at his request, has been debarred from standing as a Congress candidate for disobedience.—United Press.

HOW DID THE
KIDS CAPTURE
GOD'S DARSHAN?
See
Shree RANJIT
Movitone's
Colossal Hit
Sant Tulsidas
Directed by:—
JAYANT DESAI
Starring:
V. PAGNIS,
VASANTI
Leela Chitnis, K. Datey
9
Ninth Great Week
Daily at 4, 7, 10
OPERA HOUSE
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 1 P. M.

HAVE YOU VISITED
LOVER'S PARADISE?
IT IS
IMPERIAL
WHERE
LOVE—EPIC
SADHANA
IS SHOWING
6th WEEK
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY: MAT. AT 1-45 P.M.

THREE THEATRES WILL SHOW
★ NEW EMPIRE 3-30, 6-30 and 10
★ CENTRAL 4-30, 7-15 and 10 Matinee 1-45 p.m.
★ MINERVA 4-30, 7-15 and 10 Matinee 1-45 p.m.
These two Theatres for One Week only
From THURSDAY,
24th August, 10 P. M.
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S GREAT HISTORICAL FILM
PUKAR or THE GREAT MOGHUL
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
SOHRAB MODI, CHANDRA-MOHAN, NASEEM, SHEELA, SADIQALI, SARDAR AKHTAR, and a thousand others!
Distributors: Evergreen Pictures, Bombay. 4

from
NEXT
SATURDAY!
A TALE
BOUND TO BE
UNFINISHED
SO TENDER!
AND YET
SO TERRIFIC!
Torn From
THE Book OF Life
Shree
RANJIT
Movitone's
Novel
Social
Adhuri-Kahani
Directed by
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI
Dialogue:
J. CASHYAP
with
FRONT-RANK STARS:
- - - Assuring You
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DURGABAI KHOTE,
PRITHVIRAJ, ROSE
K. Datey, Iladevi, Ishwarlal,
Meeradevi, Lala Yakub etc.
—*NEXT SATURDAY*—
From 26th Aug. at
WEST END
TALKIES

ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. All in one mood. 8-15 Songs from screen. 8-45 Orchestral melodies. 9-0 Gangubai of Hubli. 10-0 Four famous instrumentalists. 10-15 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 10-30 A I R Trio. 10-40 Kanhaiya-Ki-Kahani. 10-55 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 11-20 Mumtaz Husain. 11-35 Sarjanhar. 11-45 Sitar and Sarangi. 11-50 Sadiq Ali Akhtar.

12-5 p. m. Gujarati Bhavgeets. 12-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar. 1-0 M. U. Khan. 1-10 Picked from popular. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All children's hour. 6-0 Wamanrao Sadolikar. 6-20 Multani on Clarionet. 6-30 Allah Rakha. 6-45 Readings from Marathi books by Deshpande. 6-55 Gramophone records 7-15 Shamala Mazgaonkar. 7-50 Main Ek Khuni Hun. (Hindustani Drama). 8-30 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Sadiq Ali Akhtar 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 New books by H. E. B. Catley. 9-50 Leopold Stokowski Phil. Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-50 As in Bombay . 9-50 Gangubai of Hubli. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 Agre Walon Ki Gaiki. 7-45 In Lighter vein. 8-0 Punjabi Geet 8-15 Instrumental Duets. 8-20 Muhammad Shafi. 8-30 For young listeners. 9-15 Songs from stage 9-45 In memoriam10-0 Woman's world. 10-30 Morning music

12-0 noon favourites.

1-0 p.m. An orchestral programme. 1-42 Marek Weber and his orchestra. 6-0 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta. 6-10 Kumari Ashima Bannerji. 6-20 Orchestral Interlude. 6-30 Asad Ali Khan. 6-40 Kumari Mandakini Dikshit. 6-50 Sarod 7-0 Next week's programmes. 7-10 Shamshadbai. 7-30 Muhammad Shafi. 7-45 For villagers. 8-30 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta. 8-35 Kumari Ashima Bannerji. 8-40 Asad Ali Khan. 8-50 Shamshadbai. 9-35 Future of past by Padma Chinapa. 9-50 Shankara. 10-10 Ghalib Recital.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.43 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 Sham Ke Rag. 6-10 Shamshadbai. 6-20 On the strings. 6-25 Kumari Mandakini Dikshit 6-55 Jhule. 6-45 Geet Aur Ghazal. 7-0 to 7-10 As in Delhi 1 7-10 Amateurs. 7-40 Thumri Pilu on Sitar. 7-45 Asad Ali Khan. 8-0 Light Concert. 8-10 Muhammad Shafi. 8-20 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta 8-25 Kumari Ashima Bannerji. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Requiem: Gabriel Faure.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9.590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1.086 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-10 Chanun Khan. 6-30 Sadhulal. 6-45 Badrbai. 7-5 Prithvi Raj soi (violin). 7-15 Shanun Khan 7-30 Badrbai. 7-45 For countryside. 8-15 Prthvi Raj Soi. 8-25 Sadhulal. 8-45 Next week's programmes. 8-50 Yed-I-Ayyam. 9-35 Architecture by Siri Ram. 9-50 Chanun Khan. 10-5 Sadhulal. 10-15 Badrbai

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7-0 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8-0 p.m.).

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Shrimati G. Chennamma: Vocal. 2-15 Orchestral. 2-30 From Ramalinga Swamikal. 2-52 Tirisira Giriyan. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 S. S. Ratna K. Vasudevacharya: Vocal. 7-0 About Law-making by S. Venkataraman. 7-15 Shrimati S. Vidya: Veena. Vocal. 7-45 S. S. Ratna K. Vasudeva Charya: vocal. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 Shrimati S. Vidya: Veena, Vocal.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Static Beauty of Music. 8-50 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 9-10 Haripada Chatterjee II (Violin). 9-18 Khagen Chakravarti. 9-38 Ashit Mukherjee. 9-58 Haripada Chatterjee, II. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-0 News in English. 11-6 Morning Music relayed from The Grand Hotel.

6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's, Westminster. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Mohan Ji Balgandharb. 9-0 Chamber Music. 9-30 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 9-50 Uttara Devi. 10-10 Ali Hossain and Party.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Vocal 9-45 Studio Concert.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Mubarak Husain and Party: Naat and Qawwali. 6-20 Rasoolanbai of Benares. 6-45 Mubarak Husain's Party. 7-5 Pankhariyan. 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 Agriculture in U.P., 3: Soil (Hindustani) by K. S. Kunwar Bashir Ali Khan. 8-0 For Women. 8-40 Mubarak Husain and Party. 8-50 Rasoolanbai. 9-40 Vishnu Digamber Anniversary: Prarthana

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. V. M Krishnappa Mudaliar: Voice. 5-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-35 Choral Group of Madras Seva Sadan. 6-0 Velu Menon's Family Sketch (Malayalam). 6-15 T. S. T. Chari: Voice. 7-0 Police Gazette. 7-10 T. S T. Chari: Voice. 7-45 Master G. T. Gabriel: Sitar. 8-15 Master Srikantan: Voice. 8-55 Annamalai University: by Dr. B. N. Naidu. 9-30 Master Srikantan: Voice. 10-0 Master G. T. Gabriel.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Madras 1. 7-45 Light Melodies. 8-15 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Madras Radio Choral Society. 9-55 Debussy Anniversary.

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Violoncello by James Whitehead. 7-45 A. J. Powell's Banjo Octet. 8-15 Once Upon a Time. 8-45 Religious Service. 9-30 News. 9-50 Sports. 10-0 These You Have Loved. 10-25 Sport 11-0 Pros and Cons. 11-30 News Greenwich Time signal at 11-45 p.m. 11-50 Sports.

'RASHTRA BASHA PRACHARAK'

Rajen Babu Opens Training Institute

WARDHA, August 18.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President inaugurated the third session of the All-India Rashtra Bhasha Pracharak Training Institute at Wardha this morning. Shriman Narayan Agarwal, Hon. Secretary, introduced the pupil teachers to the Congress President.

In the course of his address Babu Rajendra Prasad stressed that the aim in the propagation of the Rashtra Bhasha should be to eschew uncommon Sanskrit and Persian words and boycotting no current words, whether of Sanskrit or Persian or Arabian origin. The vocabulary must be enriched, but the naturalness of the style should be maintained. There should be no communal considerations in its evolution.—United Press.

Leave Text Books And Be Ready To Rush To Villages

SARDAR PATEL'S CALL TO STUDENTS

Great Catastrophe Hangs Over Gujarat: Four Districts Face Famine

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 19.

"A great catastrophe is hanging over Gujarat. There is still hope for rain; but if that hope is frustrated it is doubtful whether the colleges in Gujarat should continue", declared Sardar Patel addressing a monster meeting of students held this morning in the Government College.

He added that there was no need for them to attend to their studies when the people around them were in a condition of terrible wants. There was scarcity of drinking water in many places and if such is the scarcity during the rainy season, what would be the state of affairs in summer season?" asked Sardar Patel.

There are 1,800 villages in Ahmedabad district. Four districts are affected by famine. Hundreds of men are required to organise relief services. Students and staff of colleges are to be requisitioned and all colleges in Gujarat should be locked. The time might come for them to take food once only and to spare the money for famine relief.—A. P.

Famine Will Hit Budget

Situation In Gujarat Fast Deteriorating

The drought and famine in Gujarat and East Khandesh are likely to engage the almost exclusive attention of the Bombay Government during the next few weeks.

Reports, which keep pouring in from all the affected areas indicate that the situation is rapidly assuming alarming proportions. Fodder, in particular, is extremely scarce and the cattle stock is being depleted every day.

Government is mobilising all its resources but is becoming increasingly clear that the final budgetary position for the pending year will be adversely affected.

Actual estimates are not yet available but roughly it is likely that revenue to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs may have to be sacrificed.

Besides the amount that will have to be sacrificed by way of land revenue suspensions and remissions Government is bound to incur a good deal of expenditure for actual relief.

Government is stretching every nerve to cope with the situation but the resources of Government already put to a great strain by Prohibition will be now put to a more severe strain.

USE VITAFIX

YOUNG MEN

Why permit LOSSES (peculiar to your age and sex) sap your vitality? Stop them at once with Gambers' famous Herbal specific "VITAFIX" and pave the way to glorious manhood. VITAFIX is sold on MONEY-BACK Guarantee. You run no risk in using it, for you either get results or your money back. Obtain a bottle today from any leading chemist or direct from us. Rs. 2/12 per Full Course of 100 tablets, Re. 1/- per 32 tablets, By post /4/- extra. You have to use 4 tablets daily. Write, or call, at once for valuable FREE literature.

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Pfaff Bldg., Phirozeshaw Mehta Rd.,
Bombay, 1. Phone: 30230.

RAJPUTANA IN GRIP OF ACUTE FAMINE

People Said To Be Resorting To Lawlessness; No Rain For Past Two Months

The Secretary, the Rajputana Famine Relief Committee, Bombay, writes:—

We are in receipt of many reports of the worst condition prevailing in whole of Rajputana due to the present acute famine.

Rajputana has been facing this kind of drought for the last four years.

There has been no rain for the past two months and crop has withered everywhere. Due to the scarcity of fodder and water, cattle are dying in large numbers.

In the forest of Kotah, over 13 lacs of cattle have been stationed for grazing but even this extensive forest has fallen short for the purpose. There is acute scarcity of water.

Many of the famine-stricken people are reported to have resorted to lawlessness.

A few days ago, a gang of 300 robbers came to loot Bijayanagar, a village in Ajmer district, but unfortunately at the eleventh hour armed policemen, who were informed, arrived there and thus the village was saved from plunder.

The Rajputana Famine Relief Committee has been formed to collect funds for the aid of those famine-stricken people.

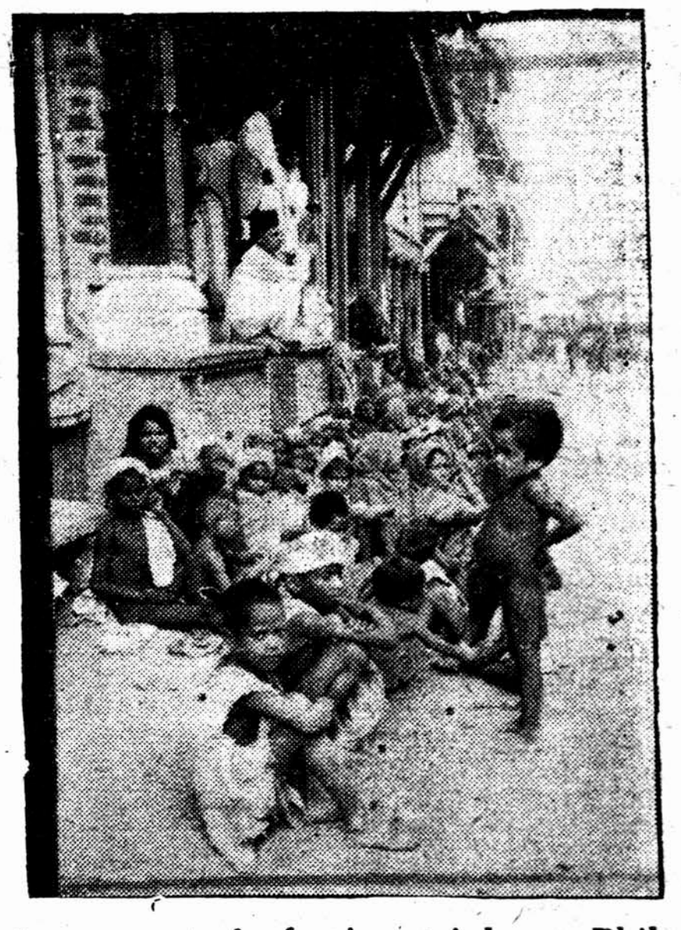
For Famine Relief In Cutch

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

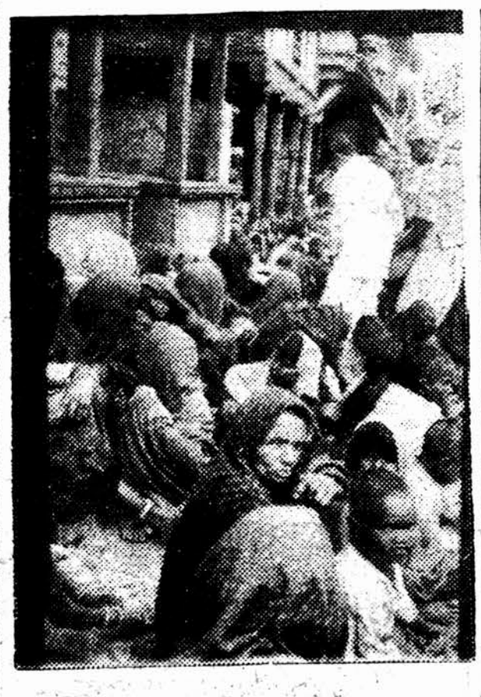
The Porbander Ruler has cancelled his previous orders of levying one-fourth of the land produce of barren lands as State's share of 1933, with a view to encouraging the cultivation of barren lands.

It is understood that the Maharao of Cutch is likely to declare famine conditions in the State limits. The Cutch State Public Famine Relief Committee has received sufficient stock of foodstuffs and clothing from Cutchi Bombay resident philanthropists which were shipped from Bombay at lower or reduced rates.

The Agency Famine Relief Committee which was to have its urgent meeting held here on August 14, has postponed it to August 21



A group of famine-stricken Bhil women & children of Doha d Taluka.



BHIL PEASANTS WAITING IN LARGE NUMBERS FOR FOOD AT DOHAD.

Baroda Ban On Export Of Grass And Grain

A Baroda Press note says:—

As a result of the insufficient rainfall within the Baroda State Government have put a ban on the export of grass, grains, cotton-seed, guvar etc., and have passed the following order:—

The export of grain, grass guvar and cotton-seed from the State has been banned.

To control the sale price of these commodities, the Subas of all the districts have been authorised to fix the rates from time to time.

The commodities mentioned above cannot be transferred from one place to another within the State without the permission of the Suba of the district concerned.

Flood Relief In Bihar

RANCHI, (By Mail)

A Press note says:—

Government have already made the following grants to the various districts for emergent gratuitous flood relief and precautionary measures:—Bhagalpur—Rs. 12,500, Saran—Rs. 5,500, Muzaffarpur—Rs. 4,000, Monghyr—Rs. 4,000, Darbhanga—Rs. 4,000, Champaran—Rs. 2,000, Purnea—Rs. 2,000, Santal Parganas—Rs. 2,000 and Manbhum—Rs. 500.

In addition Government have allotted the following sums for the opening of test works by way of gratuitous relief:—Muzaffarpur—Rs. 6,500, Hazaribagh—Rs 3,000, Monghyr—Rs. 2,000 and Manbhum—Rs. 1,000.

RAIN IN THREE DAYS FOR SURAT?

'Prayog' Costs Rs. 1,000 Says Pandit

(From Our Correspondent).
SURAT, August 17.

An open challenge thrown by Pandit Visnudatta to bring rain within three days by Rudramalak Tantra Prayog has become the subject of talk in the city.

Panditji says that rain can be definitely brought by the Prayog within three days and further says that he is prepared to be buried in the ground alive, if the Prayog fails. He has asked for Rs. 1,000 to meet the expenses of the Prayog and further says that the Prayog has met with success thrice in the past.

Famine Conditions In Broach.

The Secretary of The District Congress Committee, Broach writes:—

Owing to the shortage of rain, acute famine conditions prevail in the whole of the District and particularly in the Jambusar and Vagra Talukas. There is dire want everywhere of fodder and grain. Prices of foodstuffs have gone up and the cattle are starving. Labour population in these Talukas starve for want of work and for want of food. Immediate assistance and relief to the starving population is an absolute and urgent necessity. People from small villages like Kora and Limaji etc. have begun migrating to bigger places. The Congress Committee has wired the Government for the application of the ordinance to the District

Famine Day Programme At Cutch Mandvi

(From Our Correspondent)
CUTCH MANDVI, Aug. 17

Mandvi Navyuvak Sangh declares Sunday the 20th August the Famine Day. A procession under the leadership of Gosai Shree Duyalgarji, the President of Relief Committee and a public meeting under the presidentship of Seth Chatarbhuj Manakarmi is fixed on the same day.

HUNGER-STRIKE HAS BECOME NUISANCE

Congress Cabinet Urged To Adopt Measures To Check It

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

"Hunger-strike has positively become a plague. On the slightest pretext some people want to resort to hunger-strikes. It is well, therefore, that the Working Committee has condemned the practice in unequivocal terms, so far at least as hunger-strike for discharge from imprisonment is concerned. The Committee should have gone further, and condemned also the practice of forcible feeding. I regard forcible feeding as an undue liberty with the human body which is too sacred to be trifled with, even though it belongs to a prisoner. No doubt the State has control over the bodies of its prisoners but never to the extent of killing their soul. That control has well-defined limits. If a prisoner decides to starve himself to death, he should, in my opinion, be allowed to do so. A hunger-strike loses its force and dignity, when it has any, if the striker is forcibly fed. It becomes a mockery if somehow or other sufficient nourishment is poured down the throat, whether through the mouth or the nose. Of course, the mind instictively revolts against feeding through the nose. But I understand that after a few days' practice the process ceases to offend the subject himself. Where a prisoner offers violent resistance the matter becomes difficult. But cases of such resistance are rare. It is not possible to keep up effective resistance for any length of time. A determined resister will of course die at the very first attempt and thus frustrate it. But such resistance requires great daring and reckless defiance of death. In any case it is my firm conviction that the method of forcible feeding should be abandoned as a relic of barbarism. I know that some prisoners welcome forcible feeding for the empty glory of being regarded as hunger-strikers. Jailors have often told me that such prisoners would deplore stoppage of forcible feeding. I am told that under the existing law jail authorities are bound to resort to forcible feeding if reasoning fails. I would recommend amendment of such legislation if any.

It is also worthy of consideration whether a rule should not be passed by the Working Committee making a public and political hunger-strike without permission a breach of discipline. I do not like restraint on the liberty of individual except for his own good and that of the society of which he is a member. Hunger-strike has, however, become such nuisance that it will be as well for the Working Committee to adopt measures to check it before it assumes dangerous proportions. A Working Committee resolution in such matters means expression of considered public opinion and is likely to prove a deterrent against an abuse of the practice. It may never need to be enforced."

Shegaon, Wardha, 14-8-39.

Beware Of "Falling Into Legal Trap"

Mahatma's Advice To Would-Be Civil Resisters In S. Africa

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

"Whether our countrymen in South Africa have to take up passive resistance or not, there is no doubt that they will not be able to vindicate their position if they cannot close their ranks and act as one man and act unselfishly. Their corporate existence cannot be maintained with honour, if individuals in order to serve their selfish ends compromise the community's interest and honour. There is, at the time of writing these lines, a cleavage between the local Congress and the passive resisters. The resisters seem to have the bulk of the Indian population with them. But the name and prestige of the South African Congress is with the non-resisters. Now there is a prospect of a law suit over the possession of the Congress books, funds and offices. I would warn the resisters against falling into the legal trap. Let them follow my example. The equivalent to the Congress in my days was the British Indian Association. From the very commencement of passive resistance, I recognized that all Indians would not and could not join the struggle although all might be, as they actually were, in sympathy with it. Although it was open to me, being secretary, to utilize the name and prestige of the Association, I founded a separate organization leaving the British Indian Association free to act as it might within constitutional limits. It was possible by this arrangement to protect the non-resisters from harm, retain their sympathy and save the resisters from the embarrassment that would undoubtedly be caused by non-resisters if they were members of the same body. Let the present passive resisters work along their own lines and rely upon getting more than prestige by their strength, sacrifice and capacity for suffering. A passive resister should have a generous heart and represent not only his own companions but even his opponents. Whatever rights he secures he will secure for all. He is a friend of all and enemy of none. That is the first condition of successful passive or civil resistance."

PUNJAB CONGRESS AFFAIRS

Mahatma On Satyapal's Decision

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

"Dr. Satyapal has needlessly quoted me in order to go out of public life. If it is an inner urge, the decision is sound. If it is due to my innocent postcard to Lala Dunichand, the doctor is hopelessly wrong. In the first place the postcard has to do with the whole Congress atmosphere in the Punjab which has resulted in a distrust not of this or that individual but of myself. A critic may call it cowardice if he likes. But whether it is cowardice or want of self-confidence, I am useless as a mediator so long as my malady persists. So, when Sardar Mangal Singh and other friends from Ludhiana came to Wardha armed with authority from Dr. Satyapal, I told them that I was useless, but that Rajendra Babu as the head of the Congress organization was the proper person to go to the Punjab. He has consented to go as soon as his health and other engagements permit. But I have suggested to these friends that there is no help equal to self-help. They must, by their own exertion, put their house in order. If Dr. Satyapal has not gone out in obedience to the inner urge, he will not be able to keep himself out for any length of time. His nature will revolt against the artificial self-suppression. I therefore suggest a better course. Let him cease to be a party man. Let him forget old quarrels and let him be intent on producing real solidarity in the Punjab. I cannot say how this can be done. I have not even the data for laying down a plan of action. He must devise it himself. All I can say is that if he really wills it, he can do the thing. Everybody knows that he has a following in the Punjab, that he is an indefatigable worker and has sacrifice to his credit. If therefore, anybody can bring about peace among Congressmen in the Punjab, it is certainly Dr Satyapal. But whether it is he or anybody else, that one will have to efface himself and put the people's cause, which is the Congress cause, before his own or his party's. Behind my diffidence must be read an intense wish that the Congressmen in the Punjab should unite without mental reservations and act as one man."

TO END SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

Moulana Azad At Lucknow On Peace Mission

LUCKNOW, Aug. 19.

Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Member, Congress Working Committee, who is visiting Lucknow to try to bring about a settlement of the Shia-Sunni dispute arrived here by the Punjab Mail. As he is still unable to walk he was taken from train in an invalid chair.

Prominent leaders including Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Revenue Minister, Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Communications Minister, Moulana Muhammad Nazir, son of a prominent Shia divine, received him at the station.

Moulana Azad drove to the residence of Mr. Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, whose guest he will be during his stay here.

It is understood that negotiations for a settlement will commence to-morrow.—A. P.

TALE OF WOEFUL SUFFERING FROM GUJARAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 18.

Heart-rending scenes full of agony are witnessed daily in the bazaars of Dohad when thousands of bhil peasants are thronging the streets in search of employment.

Meanwhile starvation has taken the toll of the famished peasantry and some of them have died. The monsoon has failed completely and it has upset the calculations of the worst optimists.

Yesterday about 2,000 young boys and girls, old men and women, with babes in arms waited in long queues to get a morsel of gram from some philanthropic merchants.

Yesterday Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, President of the Dohad Town Congress Committee, together with Mr. Harilal Shah, Secretary of the Dohad Town Congress Committee and Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, a member of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee moved round the town and made personal enquiries.

It was found that all these thousands of bhils had not taken food for some time past except what they got through begging They had come from long distances of about 10 miles only to find that nothing was done for them. Cattle are sold for a song and hundreds have perished and are still perishing.

The huts of the bhils are empty and they have sold all their meagre belongings. They have nothing to fall back upon. The situation is serious and fraught with grave consequences. Thefts, dacoities and assaults have increased and there is no protection to life and property.

Gandhiji Welcomes Settlement

Sympathies With Arya Samaj But Did Not Want To Embarrass Nizam

Commenting on the termination of the Arya Satyagraha in Hyderabad Mahatma Gandhi says in to-day's "Harijan" "it was a happy ending to the Arya Satyagraha.

"I have hitherto not written a word about this struggle. The matter seemed too delicate for public treatment by me.

"I was keeping myself in touch with the Arya Samaj leaders and Muslim friends who could have anything to do with Hyderabad affairs. My sympathies were with the Aryas so far as their demands were concerned.

"They seemed to me to be so simple and elementary. But I was averse to their Satyagraha from my own standpoint which I had explained to them.

Then I was anxious not to embarrass H. E. H. the Nizam's Government as long as I could help it. It is therefore a matter of great joy to me personally that the Arya struggle has ended in a friendly manner. Both the Nizam's Government and the Arya Sabha deserve congratulations. Let me hope that the dignified statement issued by Mr. Ghanshyamdas Gupta will receive from the Aryas the response it deserves."—A. P.

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BOMBAY

Indian Dancer's Triumph Abroad

RAM GOPAL AND HIS COMPANY IN LONDON

Plans To Start Dancing Academy On Return To India

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, August 10.

One of the greatest sensations of London theatrical season this year is Ram Gopal's dancing, which has taken the artistic world by storm. This is his first season in London, although for the last year or so he has been touring a good deal, having visited countries as far apart as Japan, Poland and the United States. In Burma, Malaya, Java and the Far East generally, he was given a tremendous ovation and received with the greatest enthusiasm. In Tokyo, he danced under Imperial Command for the brother of the Emperor of Japan and his family. On his way to America he was invited by the Honolulu Academy of Arts to give a presentation of Hindu dances, followed by several public appearances. Among his admirers in Hollywood were Max Reinhardt, the famous Viennese theatrical producer, and Cecil de Mille, the famous film director.

UNIVERSAL TRIUMPH

Ram Gopal's successful sole recital on famed Broadway in New York was an achievement equal to that of La Argentina, as no sole dancer, except her, has ever dared to hold the stage for a whole evening in New York and come through it with flying colours—except Ram Gopal. He has since appeared at the most important centres of the art of dancing in Europe—at the Opera House in Warsaw, at the Scala Theatre in Paris and elsewhere. I may mention that while in Paris he gave a recital for the benefit of the widows and children of the crew of the French submarine Phoenix, which met with disaster sometime ago. Presented first to an elite audience, composed of scholars and authorities on Oriental Art—at the Musse Guimet—Ram Gopal danced again at the Theatre De La Gaite Lyrique and at the Archives Internationales de la Dance, making the press and the public in Paris speak of him in unanimous praise.

Ram Gopal later returned to India where he formed the company with which he is now touring. It includes Maya Rani, Retna Mohini and Sohan Lal. Their debut in London has been acclaimed with a chorus of praise from every quarter. Not only are the critics united in warm and enthusiastic appreciation of his art but the theatre-going public has also been captivated by the beauty and colour of the dances to which Ram Gopal and his company are able to treat them. The degree of his success can be measured by the fact that for over a fortnight he has packed one of the largest theatres in London and so great has been the demand to see him that his season has been extended for another fortnight.

EARLY TRAINING

Considering that this is the dead season when most theatres close down, it is no mean achievement for an Indian artiste to have impressed himself so swiftly and surely on the public imagination as to make a prolonged season worthwhile. Among those who have seen him in London is, I understand, Lady Linlithgow, who had already had an opportunity of admiring his art in Delhi. I had the privilege of meeting Ram Gopal and witnessing his performance the other day. He took me round to his dressing room, after I had watched his lovely dances from the wings, and explained to me the importance he attached to dancing as a form of art and how he came to take it up. His father is a well-known Sanskrit scholar and author of many books. In order to give young Ram a cultural background and understanding of the art of ancient India, he had him taught the fundamentals of the "Bharata Natya Shastra," regarding it as part of his early education. Being a great exponent of Sanskrit literature, his father's hope was that the young boy would one day be able to perform the classic Sanskrit plays. However, Ram Gopal, who was thus early initiated into the mysteries of art, saw in dancing a great deal more than a pastime and a method of interpreting Sanskrit drama. He was fired with love of the great potentialities of dancing and since he was himself born in Bangalore and acquainted with the schools of dancing which still flourish in South India, he was able to watch and learn at first hand from the greatest contemporary teachers of the classical systems of dancing in India.

HIS MISSION

His two principal 'Gurus'—as he calls them—are Ambu Pannikar, of Malabar, and Mudaliar in Mysore. It is his own conviction that long and patient training under expert teachers, like these, is essential if any one is to presume to set up as an interpreter of the art of Indian dancing. From the beginning Ram Gopal wished to devote his whole life to the art and not regard it merely as a hobby. He realised that in present conditions dancing is an almost despised art in India, so far as the public are concerned and that a career, as a dancer, in India means usually accepting the patronage of some wealthy prince or zamindar and confining one's activities to celebrations at the court of the prince. Ram Gopal's ambition, however, was to help in the movement of artistic renaissance that is taking place in India and to carry his art to the masses of the people. He has felt all along that the dance as an art form could be of the highest educational and ennobling value and it is indeed from this point of view that he is disposed to attach importance to the propagation in Western countries of a test for Indian art. He believes that even more than books and speeches the interpretation of the classic arts of India, such as dancing, is likely to be more successful in conveying to the peoples of the world a just idea of the worth of the Indian people and of the richness and beauty of India's civilisation. Among the talented members of his company two or three, perhaps, may be given special mention.

MUSIC OF THE SPHERES

Retna Mohini is a Javanese Court dancer, who had been studying the classical Hindu dances in South India before she met Ram Gopal. Since the Javanese dance is itself of Hindu origin, it is interesting to see a modern Javanese effecting a highly successful synthesis of the Javanese and Hindu dances. Another member of the company is Maya Rani, who was born in Delhi, and has twice won the first prize for dancing at the Congress of Music and Dancing in Delhi and Ajmere. She is the very soul of Hindu dancing in its most aristocratic and purest tradition. Sohan Lal, another member of the company, is a young man of 20. He was born in Jaipur, the home of the "Kathak" dance. He has grown up in the midst of dancers and musicians of the highest rank and was the favourite pupil of the great "Kathak" dancer Jaylal, at the Court of the Raja of Raygadh. It was his impatience with a form of art too narrowly limited in its appeal that brought him into Ram Gopal's company. He was not prepared, he said, to perform only at the courts of rajas and was longing to be able to perform before the masses of the people. "If you can please people by means of your art," he said, "you are pleasing God. That is how I see it." Another interesting member of the company is Keshan Dhorda. He is a flutist and of his art the "Observer" says: "If ever you have wondered what the music of the spheres sounds like, Keshan Dhorda's flute will tell you." A high compliment, indeed. Dhorda was until lately, and is even now a student of Bombay University. A Gujerati from Bhavnagar, he is a graduate of Bombay University and is now in addition to being a musician a student of law. He told me that on his return to India he proposes not only to complete his law studies but also to take a research degree in arts by finishing a thesis on the history of Indian music. Some years ago he was so impressed by the lack of any cultural organisation among the students in Bombay that he started the Kumar Kala Mandal, which is an organisation of young people interested in the arts. It was through this very organisation, I understand, that Dhorda came into touch with Ram Gopal. On one of his visits to Bombay Ram Gopal, who is always on the look out for fresh talent, made enquiries and learnt of the existence of this organisation. Dhorda who met him on this occasion—this was only about eight months ago—was immediately recognised by Ram Gopal as a marvellous flutist and invited to join the dancer on his trip to England.

RAM GOPAL
who has taken the London Art World by storm.

"SHANKAR IS ORIGINAL"

I must mention that the public has been thrilled not only by the beauty of the dances as such but by the music and the colourful scenes and costumes. Ram Gopal told me that nearly Rs. 25,000 has been spent on providing the company with necessary equipment, costumes and so forth. He is, of course, a very great admirer of Uday Shankar and has nothing but gratitude to him as a pioneer in the field of Indian art. Uday Shankar, he said, was a very great artist indeed, and Ram Gopal thought it was ignorance to attempt to institute any comparisons between him and Uday Shankar. The latter's art, he said, was original and interpretative, while Ram Gopal's own style was essentially classical and traditional.

PLANS IN INDIA

Ram Gopal proposes to tour some of the important provincial tours in England and Scotland before leaving this country. He told me that his plans are to visit Australia, the United States and to return to Europe once more before going back to India. In India his plans are to open a school of dancing in Bangalore—a project in which I understand the Yuvaraja of Mysore is deeply interested and for which the Yuvaraja has promised his assistance.

The impression that Ram Gopal has been making on Western audiences cannot be better conveyed than by the following quotation which gives the reaction of Mr. Carl Van Vechten, a New York critic to his dances:

(Continued on Page 30).

FILM FLASHES

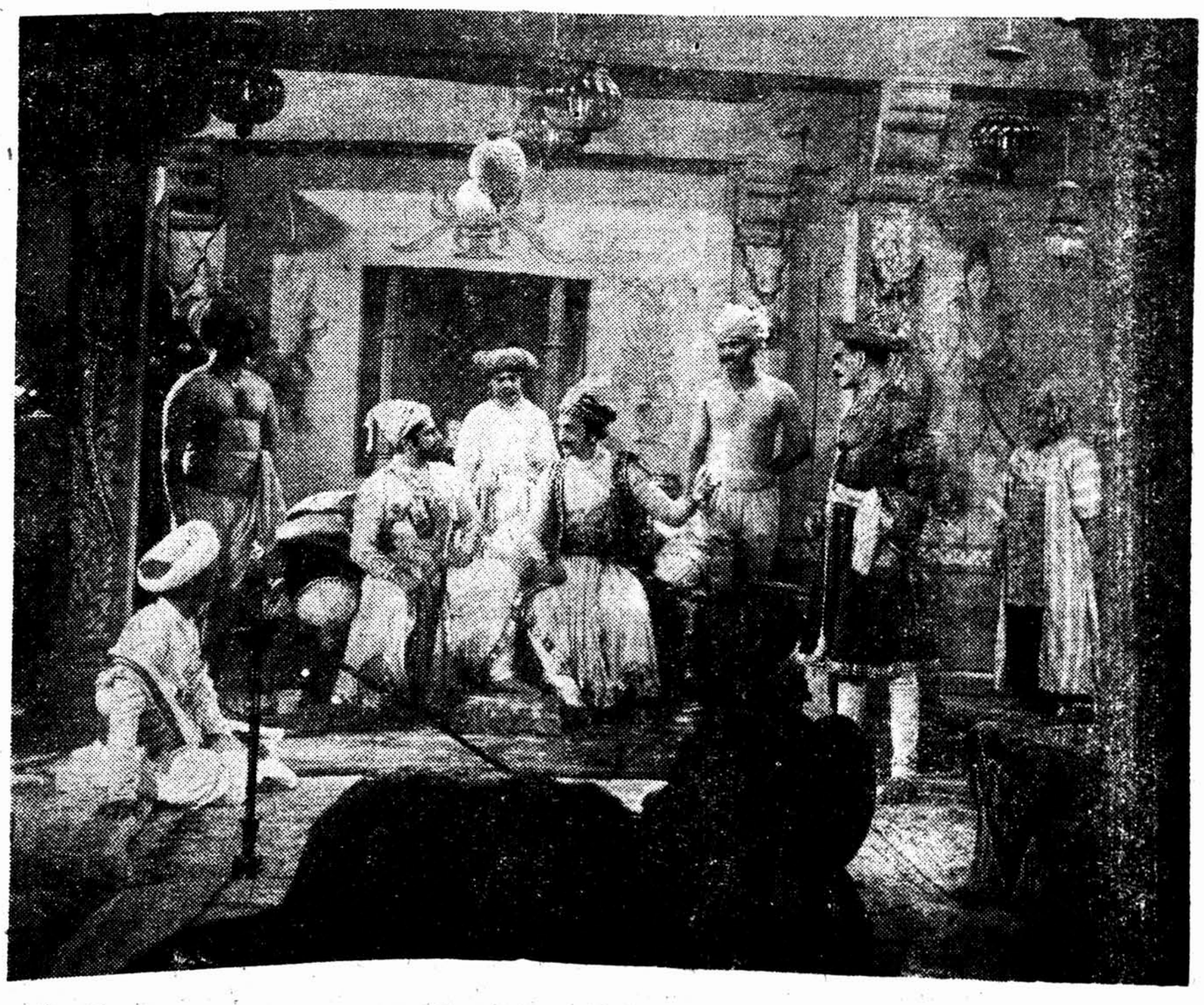
JYOTI as she appears in Sagar's "Comrades," coming to Pathe.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT, the glamorous Paramount star.

LEELA DESAI and KAMLESH KUMARI in "Kapal Kundala," coming to Roxy.

SHEELA—as she appears in Minerva's "Pukar," coming to New Empire, Central and Minerva next week.

IN THE TRENCHES!
A scene from "The Only Way," Sagar film, parts of which have been censored in Punjab.



A SCENE FROM "NETAJI PALKAR" NOW IN FOURTH WEEK AT MAJESTIC.

Hour For Action Not Far

Mere Boycott Of Assembly No Good; Members Must Resign

CALCUTTA, August 19.

A RESOLUTION CALLING UPON ITS CONSTITUENT UNITS AS WELL AS THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO OBSERVE "NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK" FROM AUGUST 31 TO SEPTEMBER 6, 1939, WAS PASSED BY THE LEFT CONSOLIDATION COMMITTEE.

THE "NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK" HAS BEEN PROPOSED WITH A VIEW TO FOCUSSING THE ATTENTION OF THE NATION ON THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The Committee also passed a resolution on "war", on the lines of that passed by the Working Committee of the Forward Bloc, stating that in order to protest against the war preparations being made by the Government of India it was not enough for the members of the Central Legislature to merely abstain from attending the next session of the Central Assembly, but they should resign their seats.

The Committee called upon all Congressmen and anti-Imperialist organisations and elements to launch a vigorous campaign to resist the "Attempt to exploit India's resources in men, money and material for imperialist war purposes," in accordance with the Haripura Congress resolution on the subject.

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Left Consolidation Committee on "National Struggle Week":—

"At Tripuri the Indian National Congress recognised that the possibilities of Provincial Autonomy were being rapidly exhausted. Considering, along with this, the imminence of the danger of war and the imposition of Federation, the Congress gave the call to the country to prepare for a nation-wide struggle against imperialism.

"Since then there has hardly been any attempt to mobilise the people of India on the basis of this resolution. On the contrary, persistent propaganda has been carried on from responsible quarters that the country is not prepared for a struggle.

This has damped the ardour of the people to a very great extent and has encouraged imperialism to launch on the one hand, an offensive against the people by an increasing suppression of their liberties and aspirations, and on the other to continue unabated its preparations for imposing the monstrous scheme of Federation on the people of India.

"But in spite of this, the masses everywhere, crushed under an appalling burden of misery and oppression have been rising in revolt against imperialism and the vested interests. Mass organisations of workers and peasants have grown rapidly and their movements have gathered strength. For the first time in our history millions of the States' people have entered the political arena and begun to wage heroic struggle against feudal reaction for democratic rights, civil liberties and agrarian reform. In millions the masses have joined the Congress and are looking to it for united and centralised lead.

"It is evident that the people of India have the strength to-day to fashion the India of their boldest aspirations. It is only necessary to make the whole of the nation conscious of its strength and to prepare it for co-ordinating and transforming all its partial struggles into an all-embracing nation-wide struggle.

"Unfortunately the reformist tendencies within our national organisation, the Congress, have precipitated an internal conflict within the organisation. In the name of discipline active disruption is sapping the very foundations of national unity.

"In order to put a stop to disruption, to check the growing corruption within the Congress caused by the taste of power, to make the nation conscious of its strength and to prepare the country for a nation-wide struggle, it is imperative that the attention of the nation be focussed on the central issue of struggle against imperialism, on resolutions of the Congress which call for such a struggle and on active preparation for the same.

"The Left Consolidation Committee, therefore, calls upon its constituent units as well as upon the people of India to observe the National Struggle Week from 31st August to 6th September, 1939. In this it seeks the co-operation of all Congressmen, irrespective of parties, for the issue is one of popularising the decisions taken by the Congress, of strengthening the unity of the Congress and of preparing for a nation-wide struggle. Simultaneously, the Committee reminds its supporters of the need to be restrained and dignified in their utterances, so that the real issue of struggle may be brought out in prominent relief.

"The time before us is very short. The Committee requests every one to prepare for mass demonstrations, rallies and meetings on the days of the National Struggle Week by starting immediate propaganda by means of hand-bills, posters, street corner meetings, house to house propaganda, etc. It also hopes that brisk enrolment of Congress members will take place during this whole period. The detailed programme for the Week fixing each particular day for emphasising one particular problem before the country is given below:—

August 31.—Demand for the release of political prisoners and civil liberties; September 1.—The demands of the kisans and workers; September 2.—War resistance; September 3.—Fight against Federation; September 4.—Boycott of foreign cloth and British goods; September 5.—Demands of the States people; September 6.—National demand and National unity."

The Resolution On War" States:

"While noting with approval the reiteration of the opposition to war made by the Working Committee at its last meeting, the Left Consolidation Committee is definitely of the opinion that in view of the seriousness of the international crisis and in view of the intensified preparations for exploiting Indian resources for imperialist war, the action taken by the Working Committee is wholly inadequate and falls far short of the needs of the situation.

"In the view of the Committee, it is not enough for the members of the Central Legislature to merely abstain from attending the next session of the Central Assembly. It is desirable for them to resign their seats and appeal to the electorate for a mandate on this all—important issue.

"The Committee moreover is definitely opposed to Congress Ministries lending any support to the so-called protective measures, as they are calculated to create the necessary atmosphere in which imperialist war plans may be carried out without encountering popular opposition. Recognising that imperialist war can be resisted only by developing an anti-war movement on a mass scale throughout the land, the Committee calls upon all Congressmen and anti-imperialist organisations and elements to launch a vigorous campaign for resisting the attempt to exploit India's resources in men, money and material for imperialist war-purposes in accordance with the Haripura Congress resolution on the subject.

"The Provincial Congress parties should initiate resolutions in the Assemblies declaring unequivocal opposition to all war measures. Congress Committees in co-operation with other anti-imperialist organisations should organise mass meetings and demonstrations to popularise the Congress resolution on war and make all necessary preparations for effective resistance to India's enforced participation in a war waged by British imperialism."—A.P.

INDIAN DANCER'S TRIUMPH ABROAD

(Continued from Page 38).

"The dancing of Ram Gopal begins by being technically proficient and when I say technically proficient I mean it in the sense that I would mean it were I speaking of Heifetz and his mastery of the technique of the violin. Indeed, in the matters of muscular control and rythmic continuity, in his ability to communicate his intentions simultaneously to each forefinger, toe, and eye-lashes, I can only compare Ram Gopal with Nijinsky. The dancing of Ram Gopal goes beyond technical proficiency. He is young and extremely beautiful his costumes are as perfect for his purpose as art can make them; but it is the spirit of the dancer which demands and receives the spectators concentrated attention. So, when he dances, as Shiva or Indra, the God Himself seems to be setting foot on the stage, or rather the stage becomes a bank of clouds, a dewy mountain top, or any suitably elevated location for a god to dance. And with the expressive gesture language of the Hindu dance, in which eyebrow, great toe, and forefinger, all contribute to engender a mood of religious ecstasy and even a explanation of existence itself, Ram Gopal evokes, to the accompaniment of the langurous music of his people an apparition which is not only eye-compelling, but also comforting to the soul. He bears us with him a way from the untruths of every day life into the reality of his mystic visions."

"Pride And Prejudice" Norma Shearer's Next

Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," classic of English literature, will be Norma Shearer's next starring vehicle for M—G—M.

Miss Shearer will be seen as Elizabeth Bennett, second daughter of an English family, who, despite her supposed plainness in contrast with her more notably beautiful sisters, marries the "matrimonial catch" among the nobility of the district. As the title indicates, the story relates the pride and prejudice of the caste system of the nineteenth century.

Now starring in "The Women," Miss Shearer will start her new assignment immediately upon its completion.

NOT THE CORRECT METHOD

Sant Singh On Congress Mandate To M. L. As.

LYALLPUR, Aug. 13.

"The Congress Working Committee has again blundered in the manner of recording its protest against the decision of the Governor-General to extend the life of the Central Assembly by another year and the sending of Indian troops outside India without consulting the leaders of the parties in the Central Legislature." Thus observes Sardar Sant Singh, Secretary of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Legislative Assembly, in the course of a statement to the Press on the recent resolution of Congress Working Committee at Wardha.

NEED FOR PROTEST

The Congress, he continues, is perfectly justified in recording an unusually strong protest against the evergrowing tendency of flouting constitutional conventions by the Defence Department, to consult the leaders of the Parties before the despatch of the Indian troops beyond the borders of India. The grievance is not only just, but really called for a strong and vigorous protest from the Indian National Congress. But I must say that the method of protest chosen by the Congress Working Committee is worse than the disease.

At a time when the whole world is living on the verge of a volcano which may burst forth any time and the Congress Working Committee having fully appreciated the critical international situation, it was unwise to ban the attendance of the members to the next session of the Assembly and thus deprive the country of the forum where free and full expression can be given to the will of the nation.

ORDINANCE PROSPECTS

The declaration, Sardar Sant Singh continues, is bound to be followed immediately by the issue of an ordinance on the lines of the Defence of India Act severely restricting political speeches and political activities in the country. In such an emergency, there could be no better forum than the floor of the House to give expression to the will of the nation. The presence of a strong patriotic party like the Congress Party in the Assembly is absolutely vital to the best interests of the country at such times and surely goes a long way in influencing the policy of the Government of India. To deprive the country of such an advantage and to permit the bureaucracy to have its own way is nothing short of a suicidal policy. This decision taken without consulting the Congress Party in the Assembly smells of undemocratic methods and can only be ascribed to propensities of the Congress Group against the council-entry.—United Press.

Bhopal Nawab For Simla

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

It is understood that His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal will visit Simla with other Princes in connection with their forthcoming talks with officers of the Crown Department on the revised Instrument of Accession.—A. P.

Mr. Halai's Weekly

Mr. W. T. Halai made a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate as Printer and Publisher of "Commercial Bulletin", a weekly paper. Mr. Halai expects to bring out the first issue of his paper on Saturday next.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Union a public meeting was held at DeLisle Road on Friday evening to protest against the arrest of Labour Leaders. Photo shows Mr. Joglekar, president, addressing the gathering.

Four Arya "Dictators" arrived in Bombay on Saturday after being set at liberty by the Hyderabad State authorities. They were given a public reception at the Victoria Terminus.

MRS. GYANWATI TRIVEDI, A PRIVATE CANDIDATE, WHO TOPPED THE LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES IN THE B. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS OF THE BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

RANI PRITAM KUNWAR OF SAHASPUR, WHO PRESIDED OVER THE FIFTH AGRA PROVINCIAL ZAMINDAR CONFERENCE, HELD AT BENARES RECENTLY.

MUSLIM WOMEN COME TO FORE

Through League To Emancipation And Freedom

A thousand Muslim women were present at a propaganda meeting held at Kesarbaug, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Muslim League to enrol women members.

Begum Hafiz-ud-Din presided and among the organisers were Mrs. Khadija Shafi Tyabji, Mrs. Sultana Fazli Hussain, Miss Fatma Jinnah and Miss Kazi.

The meeting commenced with a hymn from the Quran.

The President then addressed the gathering and said that it was high time that Muslim women should organise themselves under the banner of the Muslim League and should endeavour to put into effect the programme of the League. The present policy of the Muslim League was aiming at not only the uplift of the Muslim masses in general, but had for its fundamental object the emancipation of women.

The President, continuing said that the Muslims had conquered the world when they were united under the banner of Islam, but they fell when there was division in their ranks.

It was now, she emphasised, an opportune moment for Muslim women to get out of the rut of backwardness and educate themselves so that they could stand shoulder to shoulder with other sister communities of India.

Referring to the Congress, she said that the Congress Ministries were trying to suppress the Muslim minorities in the provinces in which they were in power.

It, therefore, was incumbent that Muslim women should show them that they too were eager for the freedom of India, but only on an equal and fair basis.

Concluding she appealed to Muslim women to join the Muslim League 'en masse'.

Mrs. Khadji Shafi Tyabji spoke on education. She was convinced that it was only through the medium of universal education that the uplift and emancipation of Muslim women could be accomplished.

The first stage of education, she stressed, was the mother's lap and then followed the school instruction and teaching in home. She exhorted Muslim women to work for their advancement by sending their children to school and starting classes for adults.

Miss Fatma Jinnah, sister of Mr. Muhammadali Jinnah, who spoke next said that she had been questioned several times as to what the Muslim League had been doing and had so far done. In brief she described the aims and ideals of the League.

The Muslim League had enlightened the Muslims throughout India.

Within a very short period it had made vast strides.

It was the only institution which could rightly claim to be representative of the Muslim community. Its fundamental programme was based on the social, political and economic uplift of the Muslim community. She urged the Muslim women to put their shoulders to the wheel along with their menfolk and enlist as members of the League 'en masse.'

At this stage a number of women from the crowd showed their eagerness to join and were accepted as members on the spot.

Miss Kazi a young University student, then made a fervent appeal to those present to espouse the cause of the League.

Among the others who spoke were Mrs. Zakeria Maniar, Miss Telaq Iqbal, Mrs. Somjee and Shahsaheba from Poona.

The meeting also expressed its regret at the sad demise of the late Mrs. Salima Faiz Tyabji, M.L.A., and passed a condolence resolution.

After the President was garlanded the meeting dispersed.

Satyawati Devi Arrested

DELHI, August 19.

Mrs. Satyavati Devi, a Congress worker of Delhi, was arrested this afternoon at Madanpura, a village about eleven miles from here, under Section 108 Criminal Procedure Code and brought to Delhi. She was later released on a bail of Rs. 1,000. The case has been fixed up for August 22.

Mrs. Satyavati Devi was touring in villages and the authorities have taken exception to some of her speeches.—A. P.

Property Tax And Charity Trusts

Bombay Assembly

APPEAL AGAINST GOVT.'S DECISION

Revenue Minister To Confer With Opposition Leaders

Premier Refutes Allegations Against Govt. In Muslim Press

POONA, August 19.

Over fifteen amendments were discussed to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when further consideration of the Bill to amend the Bombay Revenue Code was resumed. With the exception of two amendments the rest were either rejected or not moved.

The two amendments accepted by Government were for the deletion of the clause relating to the history of collection of land revenue and the variations in the area of occupied and cultivated lands during the last thirty years in the matter of assessment and the other for the inclusion of "ordinary expenses of cultivating such crops."

SETTLEMENT REPORT

There was considerable discussion on the clause pertaining to the orders on the settlement report. It was laid down in the clause that orders passed by the Provincial Government shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court. Several amendments were moved to this clause enabling the assessed group to bring the matter before a tribunal to be appointed by the Government or before the District or High Courts respectively. Further consideration of the amendments were held over pending informal discussions between the Opposition members and the Revenue Minister on this question.

NO CHANGE

Earlier during question time the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier informed the House that the holding of the Poona session of the Legislature was not due to climatic reasons, but because the Government headquarters happened to be in Poona. Government had no intention at present to change the existing practice.

To another question on "the protection of Muslim ideology in the province" the Premier stated that Government had passed no orders prescribing any particular form of dress to pupils. The propaganda that was being carried on in a section of the Press on the alleged forcing of children to adopt un-Islamic dress and the teaching of un-Islamic ideology, he said, was entirely unjustified.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

Protection Of "Muslim Ideology"

Protection of Muslim ideology in this province formed the subject matter of an interpellation in the Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning when Mr. Ismail Hasan Siddiqui (Kanara District) asked whether Government had taken or proposed to take any steps to protect that ideology. Mr Siddiqui further asked whether Government was aware that the proper method of protecting that ideology would be to make provision for imparting it to boys and girls of the Muslim community attending Government and aided schools and if Government had not adopted that method what other methods they proposed to take in the matter

PREMIER'S REPLY

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, replied:—

"On the assumption that the word "ideology" is used in the popular newspaper sense, current to-day, of "a point of view" held by a class of people on certain matters which they consider important to themselves, and not in its dictionary meaning, viz., the science of ideas: metaphysics, Government is not aware that Muslims, like other classes of people living in society, have in certain matters a point of view which differs from the point of view held by certain other classes of people. But Government is aware that in this respect the Muslims of this province have, as such a separate and distinct ideology which differentiates them from Muslims generally."

NO DIFFERING TREATMENT

"In so far as the subject matters of the ideology are within the cognizance of the ordinary business of Government, and not merely ideas in minds of persons, Government takes in respect to the ordinary responsibilities of the State, all reasonable care to see that the rights and privileges of law-abiding citizens are protected and conserved. Government does not in this respect accord differing treatment to the several classes of people who form the community of the State.

Government is not so aware. Government has made due provision for the teaching in schools of languages used and respected by Muslims and its educational policy, which is non-sectarian, makes full allowance for attention being paid in the ordinary school curricula to such episodes in history as explain and unfold the growth and development of culture and civilisation in India, in which Muslim culture has also played an important part.

Government considers that the preservation of an "ideology" in the sense explained is primarily the duty of those who hold the views considered essential to that system of beliefs."

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

A string of supplementary questions were put to the above when Mr. Siddiqui further asked whether Government was aware that Muslim culture was uniform throughout India, nay throughout the world.

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, the Speaker: "Government is concerned with this province only. The object of the question is to obtain information and not to give it."

In reply to Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan the Premier said that Government was aware that in a section of the press there was some agitation with regard to the dress and language taught in schools. Government had issued no orders as such prescribing any particular form of dress. The propaganda carried on about the alleged forcing of children to adopt un-Islamic dress and the alleged teaching of un-Islamic ideology was entirely unjustified

"Do Government propose to stop this undesirable propaganda," asked Mr. Waman Muccadam. The Premier replied that so long as it was within the bounds of law, Government could not stop people from giving expression to their views.

POONA SESSION

The holding of the Poona sessions of the Legislature was not due to climatic reasons, but because the Government headquarters happened to be in Poona, was the reply of the Prime Minister to a supplementary question on the "proposed abolition of Poona for holding sessions of the Legislature". The Premier earlier stated that so long as Poona remained the seat of Government during the monsoon, it would be necessary to hold a session of the Legislative Assembly there. Government was aware of a proposal that the move to Poona should be abandoned, but at present had no intention of changing the existing practice.

HANDCUFFING PRISONERS

"Government has issued instructions to the effect that in future the Court or the Jail Officer—as the case may be—should issue definite instructions to the escort as to whether a prisoner should be handcuffed or not" said the Hon. Mr. K. M Munshi, Home Minister, to a question on the alleged handcuffing of some press workers on strike at the Sandesh Press in Ahmedabad The strike took place in Ahmedabad in November 1938. The Minister added out of the 125 persons arrested none were handcuffed while in police custody; 18 were handcuffed when being escorted while in magisterial custody after conviction or on remand to jail. He added that no separate authorisation of law was apparently necessary to handcuff them Being prisoners their movements were restrained in such a manner as the person in their charge thought proper and handcuffing was one method of restraint

LAND REVENUE BILL

Discussions on the numerous amendments to the Bill to Amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 was resumed today.

The sub-clause under discussion related to "assessment how determined" and the considerations of the factors for the formation of groups.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar in whose name the majority of the amendments stand, withdrew two minor amendments which sosght to delete "the standard of husbandry" factor as one of the basis for assessment.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, accepted an amendment of Mr. Parulekar for the deletion of the following as one of the factors for assessment: "history of the collection of land revenue and of the variations in the area of oc-

(Continued on Page 36).

FINANCE MINISTER CLEARS POSITION

No Exemption, But Govt. Grants To Trusts Engaged In Social Work

POONA, August 19.

Replying to a short notice question by Mr. Kunte in the Bombay Assembly this morning on the subject of Charitable Trusts and the operation of the Property Tax, the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister recalled his statement during the last session of the Assembly when he stated that though Government exempted properties actually used for charitable purposes from taxation, they could not be exempted from taxation.

But Government would be prepared to consider with sympathy any applications which may show that the Trust is such as deserved assistance from Government and that its public utility activities had had to be curtailed owing to the property tax. Relief in such cases might be given not by exemption from taxation, but by sanctioning suitable grants.

STATEMENT AMPLIFIED

The Finance Minister amplified that statement by announcing that Government would be glad to make suitable grants to any Charitable Trust if it is constituted by a legally registered document or by order of a competent court, and if it is for an educational or medical relief purpose and if the Trust is not partly or wholly in favour of the Trustees or their families themselves.

The Minister added that at present Government had no idea of the exact amount which might be necessary to give adequate grants to classes of Charitable Trusts mentioned above and working in areas where the Property Tax had been levied. In determining the amount, the financial position of the Province must also be considered by Government.

Mr. Kunte asked whether Government was aware of the statement reported to be made by Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim that the Muslims in the City of Bombay had to pay forty lakhs of rupees in Property Tax.

UTTERLY WRONG

Finance Minister:—The statement made by the gentleman in question is utterly wrong. This liability is only 23-1/4 out of 104 lakhs which is the total estimate of revenue from this tax in Bombay City."

The Minister added that the proportion of Muslims to the total poulation of the Bombay City according to the latest available figures is 18 per cent.

Mr. Kunte: What is the number of properties held as exempted under the Property-Tax Act from the levy of the Property Tax in places where that tax has been levied?

PROPERTIES EXEMPTED

Finance Minister: Government have remitted tax in respect of properties which in the City of Bombay are assessed at below Rs. 500 and outside the City of Bombay at less than Rs. 200. In Ahmedabad out of 45,780 properties the number of properties assessed at below Rs. 200 and, therefore, totally exempted from tax is 28,932. The corresponding figures for Bombay Suburban District and Thana are total number of properties 19,559. The number of properties of which the annual letting value is below Rs. 200 and, therefore, totally exempted is 9,592.

"The total number of properties in Bombay City is 38,000. The properties of which rateable value is below Rs. 500 and are not therefore, assessable to tax are 9,950."—A.P.

Rovers Cup (Second Round)

Rangers Take Things Easy

ROVERS FAVOURITES CONTENT WITH 3 GOALS AGAINST BOMBAY GYMKHANA

CALCUTTA RANGERS 3 goals
(Atkinson and R. Lumsden 2)
BOMBAY GYMKHANA Nil

It is a time-honoured soccer tradition that when 'wooden-spooners' are opposed to 'top-notchers' in a Tournament tie things seldom turn out according to expectations. The Bombay Gymkhana, who ended up a lean soccer season by bringing up the rear in the local Harwood (senior) League certainly lived up to International precedent when playing against Calcutta's crack side, the Rangers—who after the Aryans' withdrawal are firm favourites for the Trophy, in the second round of the All-India Rovers Tournament, upset all calculations by going down to the Calcutta side by just three clear goals on the Cooperage ground last evening.

VISITORS' TAKE THINGS EASY

A treacherous turf, made so by a short but brisk shower early in the game, and a tendency by the visitors' quintette to take things easy alone saved the Gymkhana from a 'made-to-measure' massacre. Though however it must be added that Collins and Nelson worked throughout like Trojans and even though the ball was confined for 59 out of 60 minutes to their area the losers' anchormen never relaxed for even a moment.

Atkinson gave the Rangers an early lead beating Green from short range in the 3rd-minute of play. Unexpectedly enough the Gymkhana managed to stave off the anticipated orgy of goals to such an extent that the Calcutta side had to be content with a solitary goal lead when crossing over.

GREAT SIDE

On resumption R. Lamsden their 'crack' spearhead scoring twice in quick succession— in the 20th and 26th minute respectively—completed the visitors' tally (3—0).

The Rangers have put in great side, possessing in addition to a number of brilliant performers India's leading goal-scorer, R. Lumsden and safest custodian—(Potter of East Yorks alone excepted) Jardine—the Calcutta Customs' never-failing goal-saving machine; and to classify their intrinsic merit as a combination and individually on the basis of Saturday's match-cum-pleasure cruise—would be anything but fair to one of the country's finest soccer combinations. They are, and will prove themselves to be, capable of much greater things—under more favourable circumstances than the all-round depressing conditions which attended their debut game.

RESULT:

CALCUTTA RANGERS 3 goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA Nil

The teams were:

CALCUTTA RANGERS: Jardine Hodges and Earl, Smith, J. Lumsden and Marley, H. Atkinson Mills, P. Lumsden, Mulier and Whitburn.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Green, Collins and Nelson, C. Williams, P. W. Preston and Bray, Marsden, A. J. Williams, Tudge F. E. Preston and R. Love.

REFEREE: Mr. Ghosh.

To-day's Match: Rovers Cup
(COOPERAGE)

SECOND ROUND

5-45 p.m.: Delhi Young men v. South Kanara.

EXHIBITION GAME
(COOPERAGE)

4-30 p.m.: Howrah District F. A. v. W.I.A.A. Staff.

Lawn Tennis

AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Mme. Mathieu And Bromwich Defeated

BROOKLYN, Aug. 19

The quarter-finals of the Mixed Doubles in the American Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows:—

Miss Valerie Scott and Gardner Mulloy beat Madame Mathien and John Bromwich 0-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Mrs. Fabyan and Elwood Cooke beat Miss Dorothy Workman and Joe Hunt 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Alice Marble and Harry Hopman beat Miss Betty Nuthall and Jack Crawford 5-7, 6-1, 6-4.

Miss K. Stammers and R. Riggs beat Miss Hamersley and Hecht 7-5, 7-5.—Reuter.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Sunday's Fixtures

The following matches will be played at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, to-day (Sunday).

4-30 p.m.: Y. M. C. A. vs. Khatau Sports.

5-30 p.m.: G. I. P. Railway vs. Blue Rangers.

Local Badminton

WESTERN INDIA CHAMPIONSHIPS

Opening Day's Programme Of Matches

The following is the programme of matches to be played on Monday in the Western India Badminton Championships:—

P.J. HINDU GYMKHANA

6-00 P.M. B.I. Jacob v. V.N. Mehta.
6-20 ,, N. Amrithrao v. A. Dyer.
6-40 ,, Bannerji v. V. Pettie.
7-00 ,, L. R. Agaskar v. D.G. Mugve.
7-20 ,, P.G. Goregaokar v. M. N. Desai.

ISLAM GYMKHANA

6-00 P.M. Miss L. M. Merchant v. Miss P. de Lima.
6-20 ,, Mrs. Nouger v. Mrs. Tara Amarchand.
6-40 ,, J. N. Bulsara v. K. S. Shete.
7-00 ,, N.D. Shroff v. M. D'Souza.
7-20 ,, C. Challam v. M. Foster.

PARSEE GYMKHANA

6-00 P M. G.D. Patwardhan v. L. R. Pereira.
6-20 ,, R.N. Kanga v. D. A. Ferreira.
6-40 ,, V.N. Iyer v. C. Gomes.
7-00 ,, C.S. Shete v. H. M. Frenchman.
7-20 ,, M.J. Hill v. P N. Cambatta.

Local Week-End Cricket

RAIN SPOILS SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Rain spoilt all the local week-end cricket fixtures which began on Saturday. Following are the closing scores:—

B.B. & C.I. RLY. V. HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

B.B. & C.I. Rly. 142 for 6 dec. (B. Kapadia 51).

Hindu Gymkhana 23 for 1.

The game was abandoned due to rain.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. PARSI COLONY S. CLUB.

Islam Gymkhana 145 for 5 dec. (Pirbhai 57, Maka 43).

Parsi Colony Sporting Club 28 for 3, when the match was abandoned due to rain.

140 M. P. H.

Malcolm Campbell's New Record

LONDON: August 19.

Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the world's water speed record with over 140 miles per hour subject to official confirmation.

Later Message

"No Further Attempts At Present"

Sir Malcolm Campbell started soon after 7 a.m. when the mist lifted from Coniston Water. Mechanics worked all night overhauling the cooling apparatus, which was faulty yesterday. Crowds lined the hills on each side of the Lake. "Blue Bird II", a blue and silver streak, hardly seemed to touch the water. Sir Malcolm drove a dead straight course as though the boat was on rails and he showed no trace of strain after two hours. He has announced that there will be no further attempts on the records at present.

Sir Malcolm Campbell stated: "Before reaching the measured mile there was a slight skid and another at the end before I started on the return run. Although the new scoop is working all right, I should have liked a little more water for cooling; but the engine was splendid. The boat steered well and there is a lot more of speed in her. We are only on the fringe of it and I intend to make modifications in the design next year."

LAD WITH A FUTURE

George Dawkes Leicester's 19 Year Old Wicket-Keeper

George Owen Dawkes, Leicestershire's youthful wicket-keeper, is a lad with a future. It is a treat to watch him in action, swooping the ball in lightning catches. In the Leicestershire v. Notts match last month he played a big part in dismissing five Notts batsmen and made some really brilliant catches—so good that it was predicted he would in the near future be an England wicket-keeper. This well-built player is just 19 years of age.

WEST INDIES TOURING SIDE

Standing: G. E. Gomez, C. B. Clarke, J. B. Stollmeyer, T. I. Johnson, H. P. Bayley, K. H. Weekes, E. A. V. Williams, L. G. Hylton, J. H. Cameron.
Seated: E. A. Martindale, G. Headley, J. M. Kidney (Manager), R. S. Grant (Capt). L. N. Constantine, I. Barrow, J. E. D. Seley. Absent through illness V. H. Stolleneyes.

SATURDAY'S RACES AT POONA

Surprises The Order Of The Day

ARISTOCRATIC'S SENSATIONAL WIN IN PATIALA PLATE, DIVISION II

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers were foiled in their attempts to find winners at Poona yesterday. In a nine-race programme, only two favourites were successful while outsiders in Banash Ameer, Aristocratic and Aftalon scored.

Features of the sport were T. Burn's double in the saddle and H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's success with Pompeian and Golden Beam, trained by Mohamed Ali and J. Thompson respectively. Had Winston not gone down earlier in the afternoon to Aristocratic, a rank outsider in the Patiala Plate, Division II, the Kashmir stable would have been credited with a handsome treble.

All who saw the good race Coeur de Lion ran to Twain the other day, made the Akalkot colt the best to stand in the Magdala Plate. He duly obliged but had to be shaken up to beat the lightly weighted Final Glance a short head separating the pair at the important end Twain who is no weight carrier was in the money and Monocle who will be a greatly improved horse when next saddled was fourth

Garden Warbler was again among the beaten others. I am afraid he has cost backers a lot of money in recent weeks.

FAVOURITE OBLIGES

Backers of favourites were successful when Pompeian nicely ridden by Britt won the Andover Plate, Division II. The brilliant Indian bred son of Sheridan, however, was not better fancied than Taqdir who had been doing well in private. The Kashmir pair finished first and third respectively split by Kilt, a good looking new comer who sported the yellow, violet hoops jacket of the popular Parsi owner, Mr. P. D. Bolton

Sixteen runners made a big field for the Andover Plate, Division I. In the absence of Dightena Valley, backers accorded support to Dick Tapper, Advance, How's That, Apple Jelly and Golden Beam. The Kashmir star was again in the ascendant, for Golden Beam on whom Burn was seen to advantage, scored at the expense of Advance with Dick Tapper third.

There was a surprising result to the Roxy Plate, Division I for none of the fancied horses in this unweildy field of twenty-five had anything to do with the finish. Mr. Martin's Aftalon at 22-1 won well from Eddy and Marina. The well backed Column Two just missing a remunerative placing. The winner is by Aftab, the classic horse, once owned by H. H. Aga Khan and has been a long time striking winning form Eddy ran well enough to suggest that a winning turn may soon come his way. Considerably supported here Loveable.

A strong order in the market for the Roxy Plate, Division II Droichead Nua shaped creditably, but failed to hold Not Out, another fancied runner in an interesting finish. The winner is owned by Mr. A. Svamvur and this was his first success in Western India. Hassina, a nicely grown filly by Pick of the Circus and Sovanette, was a good third and should soon improve on this effort.

UNKNOWN SPRINGS SURPRISE

One of those turn-ups, so typical of racing at Poona occurred when Aristocratic, owned by Mr. R.K.F. Singh and trained by E.S. Godfrey, won the Patiala Plate, Division II. Caught up in the tapes and throwing his jockey, H. McQuade, the handsome son of My Lord, eventually jumped out smartly and making his own running won from the favourite Winston by a head. He returned a dividend of 143 to 1 and could not have been fancied by his connections. Miss Quitch was a placegetter. She is an useful sort who will improve with more experience of racing.

There was a wretched start to the Patiala Plate, Division I. Indeed, the starting was generally unsatisfactory, but Mr. Clifton can hardly be blamed as he had big fields to despatch and several of the runners were most unruly. People were dumb-founded at the wretched display of Eastern Pride, who was the favourite on the strength of his readily gained success last week. Prominent for the first half of the journey, he ran wide rounding the turn for home and finished down the field. I understand that subsequently his running formed the subject of a Steward's enquiry, the result of which was not known at the time of going to Press. Eager Tit in Mrs. Clarke's jacket scored here with the aged Prince Shivaji and The Duchess in the lesser placings. For a well backed horse Harbour Light ran much below the form he is known to possess.

WINS AT FIRST TIME OF ASKING

Making her first appearance on a race-track in India Banash Amer won the Chinchwad Plate, Division I in easy fashion from Amnavar and Zaid ul Khair. Leilat Khalaf was finishing on and would be better suited by a distance. Any chance that the favourite Star of Kashmir possessed was extinguished at the start. He was one of the worst sufferers in a wretched start.

Mr. Moosa M. Hossein's Barki Beg earned the reward of consistency when he won the Chinchwad Plate, Division I. Always among the first rankers he drew away to score by four lengths from Arab Boy. Qudum al Khair was third and among the beaten others was Khalaf Majnun who was slowly away. Muwafak and Small Diamond fell near the bend bringing down Dinshaw and Karim, Sheriff their respective riders. Neither jockey was hurt.

The Daily Treble returned Rs. 10,110-8 and it is rumoured that the lucky ticket was held by H.H. the Maharaja of Idar and Begum Feroza Dulhan. The Daily Double returned a dividend of Rs. 183-8.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys. Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's BARKI BEG, 8-10, Y. S. Khan 1
Mr. Shahkir's ARAB BOY, 8-7, Takhat Singh 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's QUDUM AL KHAIR, 8-7, Mohiuddin 3
Mr. Hamza Hazza's ARGONAUT BEG, 8-1, Mahomed Anwar 4

Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, neck.

Time: 1 minute, 52 1|5 seconds.

Did not run: Khundil and Jawhar al Mosul.

Tote paid Rs. 58 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 78 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners in India after 29th July, 1938, once 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Messrs Hussain Khafaji and Yusuf Quzzaz's BANASH AMER, 7-9, (cd. 7-10), Whiteside 1
Mr. H. R. Somekh's AMNAWAR, 8-1, Burn 2
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's ZAID UL KHAIR, 8-11, Raffaele .. 3
Mr. Diamond's LEILAT KHALAF, 8-7, Morley 4

Won by 1 1|2 length, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 minute, 51 2|5 seconds.

Did not run: Lovely One and Khalaf Nassaf.

Tote paid Rs. 181 for win, Rs. 56, Rs. 73 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Mrs. M. Clarke's EAGER TIT 8-12, Maxwell 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's PRINCE SHIVAJI 9-0, R. Cook 2
Mrs. Marbeth's THE DUCHESS 8-0, Marrable 3
Mrs. L. Whitehouse's TWINE 7-10, Eude 4

Not run:—Resperator 7-10, The Captain 8-9.

Won by 1 length, 4 lengths 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 15 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 87 for win, Rs. 37, Rs. 76 and Rs. 138 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE PATIALA PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

Mr. R.K.F. Singh's ARISTOCRATIC 8-7, McQuade 1
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's WINSTON 9-4, E. Britt . 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's MISS QUITCH 8-0, Bromley . 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's FLASH 8-0, Raffaele 4

Not run:—King's Wine 9-0.

Won by head, 1 length, 1 length.

Time: 1 min. 16 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 1,430 for win; Rs. 160, Rs. 17 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE ROXY PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT 8-9, Meekings 1
Mr. G. McElligott's DROICHEAD NUA 8-6, Burn 2
Mr. H. Cartwright's HASSINA 8-2, Rook 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's BABY BOY 7-7, Jadhav 4

Not run:—Valencia 8-1.

Won by 3|4 length, 2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 1 min. 15-1|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 57 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 19 and Rs. 73 for places.

Winner trained by J. Ring.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinghrao P. Ghatge's COEUR DE LION 9-5, Burn 1
Mr. N.D. Bagree's FINAL GLANCE 7-9, Bromley 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore's TWAIN 8-5, Raffaele 3
Mrs. R. Eagle's MONOCLE 8-13, H. Jones 4

Not run:—Levant 8-9, Shell Out 7-13.

Won by short head, 2 lengths 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 29 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 67 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by Khodayer Rustom.

THE ROXY PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Martin's AFTALON 8-1, Marrable 1
Mrs. D.W. Balfour and Mr. M. Bhorilal's EDDY 8-9, Rylands 2
Miss F. J. Mashal's MARINA 9-6, Evans 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's COLUMN TWO 8-13, Meekings 4

Not run:—Galahad Star 9-2, Gorgus 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 229 for win; Rs. 61, Rs. 132 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 8-3, Britt .. 1
Mr. P. D. Bolton's KILT 8-4, Morley 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's TAQDIR 8-3, Burn 3
Mr. A. S. Bhalla's PEACE TREATY 8-9, W. Evans 4

Not run:—Riverwood 9-0, Ganymede 8-5.

Tote paid Rs. 29 for win; Rs. 39, Rs. 31 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE ANDOVER PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAM 9-3, Burn 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ADVANCE 8-12, H. Jones 2
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DICK TAPPER 7-13, Eude 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 8-2, Meekings 4

Not run:—Dightena Valley 9-3, Applelite 8-7, Conway 7-11.

Tote paid Rs. 70 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by J. Thompson.

Concluding Message

Official Record

Sir Malcolm Campbell's official record is 141.74 m.p.h., the average of the two runs, 142.85 m.p.h. and 140.62 m.p.h.—Reuter.

(SEE PAGE 33).

WORKERS CRITICISE LABOUR LEADERS' ARREST

Immediate Release And Settlement Of Phoenix Mill Dispute Urged

A huge meeting of the workers was held at the Kamgar Maidan, on Saturday evening, to protest against the action of the Bombay Government in arresting several labour leaders in the city.

The meeting was convened under the auspices of the Girni Kamgar Union, Com. K. N. Joglekar presiding.

Mr. Joglekar observed that they had called off the Phoenix Mill Satyagraha in order to create proper atmosphere for a settlement, but Government took up very unhelpful attitude by rounding up the leaders

The workers, he said, demanded immediate release of the leaders and just and amicable settlement of the Phoenix Mill dispute.

Mr. Randive, Mr. Lalji Pendse and Mr. Bokhari also addressed the gathering.

At the end of the meeting, a big procession was taken out which wended its way through various routes, shouting slogans and carrying Red Flags, and subsequently terminated at the Lalbaug Maidan.

The following resolution which was adopted by the Managing Committee of the G. K. Union at is meeting in the afternoon, was moved by Mr. Randive and was carried unanimously at the evening gathering:—

RESOLUTION.

"The Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) strongly condemns the arrest of Coms. Bhise, (President), Dange, (Gen. Secretary), and Mirajkar, Mrs. Dange, Bhogle and Patkar, (Secretaries of the Union). The Committee regards these arrests as an unwarranted attack against the freedom of the Trade Union Organisation and particularly as an attack against the growing mass influence of the G.K.U.

"In the opinion of the Committee, the arrests form a part of the general drive against Labour which was foreshadowed in the Home Member's Conference summoned by Mr. Maxwell of the Government of India to maintain "Law and Order." The refusal of the U. P. Ministry to withdraw the recent circular against the Communists, in spite of the protests of the Congress Committees in U.P., mass arrests in Behar and Madras in ordinary Labour disputes, and, finally, the arrests in Bombay constitutes a convincing proof that the Congress Ministries have succumbed to bureaucratic pressure in denying Labour a fair deal and crushing its militancy. The Committee strongly condemns this Ministerial policy, which violates every declaration made by the Congress in respect of Civil Liberties and the Rights of Labour.

"DENIAL OF LEGITIMATE DEMANDS."

"The Committee has repeatedly brought the attention of the public and the Ministry to the critical situation in the Textiles. The increasing offensive of the owners is forcing a general and all-India resistance on the workers. In Cawnpore and Coimbatore strike may be declared any day. All these months the Congress Ministries have not only failed to protect Labour, but by their apathy they have encouraged the attacks on the workers' standard of living. The arrests demonstrate that the Bombay Ministry is determined, not only not to help the workers but to utilise the repressive machinery of the State, like any other ministry, to deny the legitimate demands of Labour.

"The attitude of the Ministry, in connection with the Phoenix Mill strike, has been extremely unhelpful. More than 3,000 workers were allowed to starve for the last four and a half months. The Union did everything to bring about a settlement. Failing to secure redress at the hands of the Ministry, the Union approached the Congress President in June last. But the appeal of the Union went unheeded. Recently, when prospects of a settlement were held out, the Union suspended Satyagraha at the gate of the Phoenix Mill, and declared its readiness to reach a speedy settlement.

"A SIGNIFICANT FACT"

"In the light of all facts, the arrests assume a significance which goes deeper than the Phoenix Mill dispute. They form a part of a political drive against the growing mass movement in the country. As such, they are of vital importance to the public. The Committee, therefore, requests the public and Congress Committees to demand immediate release of the Labour leaders and help the G.K.U. in its efforts in the direction.

"The Committee calls upon the Textile workers in Bombay to continually agitate for the release of the six leaders and requests other organisations in the country to organise meetings, etc. on 28th August next, and demand the release of the leaders and the settlement of the Phoenix Mill dispute.

"In spite of the unhelpful attitude of the Ministry, in connection with the Phoenix Mill's developments, the Union declares that it is still prepared for an amicable and just settlement. That has always been the attitude of the Union, and it still continues to be so. The Union declares untrue the reports that it wanted to impose its will on the owners. All it wanted was an amicable and just settlement through negotiations.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE PURSUED

"The Union regrets to note that its legitimate activities in defending the workers' interests were considered to be a danger to Law and Order. The suspicious atmosphere created by exaggerated reports has rendered the progress of negotiations difficult. The Union is a responsible body of the Textile workers, and has not transgressed the legitimate rights and bounds of the Trade Union movement. The Union decides to pursue negotiations till a successful solution is found, or till the last hope of compromise is shattered."

Bannu Raid Enquiry Committee Submits Report

Major Laughton's Lack Of Initiative Criticised: Recommendations To Provincial Govt.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 19.

The Government of N. W. F. P. have published the report of the Bannu Raid Enquiry Committee of which Mr. O. K. Caroe was President and Mr. J. L. Kapur, member. The Committee examined 27 official and an equal number of non-official witnesses.

The Committee regret the absence of military evidence. It was also precluded from examining Major Laughton, who was Deputy Commissioner at the time of the raid. Practically all the officials tried to impress the committee that the Raid on Bannu City was absolutely unexpected. However, the Committee observe that the officials had a warning of one and a half hours of the movement of the Lashkar towards the city.

MAJOR LAUGHTON CRITICISED

The Committee pass severe strictures on the action of Major Laughton who was "lacking in initiative" and did not take proper and strong measures to protect the life and property of the citizens with the aid of the garrison. The Committee, however, refute the suggestions that Major Laughton connived at the raid.

As regards police action the Committee opine that the Lashkar met no organised opposition from civil forces, and there was undue delay in getting to grips of the situation. The action of the police subsequent to the raid, such as arrest of the raiders in some parts of the city, are characterised by the Committee as deserving condemnation.

On the question of military aid, the Committee opine, in the absence of evidence from the military or Major Laughton it is no possible to conclude that the military was not obeying the Deputy Commissioner's requisition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the second part of the report the Committee set forth recommendations to the provincial Government, describing the conditions in the neighbourhood of Bannu, the Committee say:—Firstly, number of tribesmen themselves reside within the district, and are subject to the influence of their unrestrained brethren across the borders, secondly the raids are assuming a definite communal tendency and, therefore, the minority is placed in greater danger; thirdly, violent crime has greatly increased; and lastly, possession of arms by persons who are untrained to use them is not seldom a danger, but in some cases a provocation to lawlessness rather than a safeguard. The Committee do not recommend wider distribution of arms in the villages, and suggest that when armed tribal bands threaten the British territory news should be broadcast and villagers forewarned to be in a stronger position to fight the raiders, or if the raid was successfully committed to cut off their retreat

INCREASE FRONTIER CONSTABULARY.

The Committee consider that the Frontier Constabulary has been reduced beyond the safety point, and recommend that it should be increased and made more mobile for more intensive patrolling of the district and villages, known to harbour outlaws.

Regarding recruitment, it should not necessarily be based on a communal basis, and none should be excluded on ground of religion if otherwise fit. The Committee urge immediate establishment of telephone communications with all posts of Frontier Constabulary or Khassadars, and increase in the strength of Bannu police

As soon as location of a kidnapped person has been ascertained every kind of pressure; firstly, political, should be brought to bear on the tribe concerned, and a fine imposed on them which should not less than any ransom likely to be demanded, so that the tribe may feel that the business of kidnapping is not remunerative.

LEGISLATION ON GOONDAS ACT URGE.

The Committee also suggest the enactment of provision on the lines of the Bengal Goondas Act, and imposing a system of blockade on erring tribes, with regard to the existing political dyarchy in the Frontier, the Committee suggest that the Resident in Waziristan might become Commissioner-cum-Resident. Lastly the Committee favour tours by legislators of

Surat Drainage Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 18.

It has been learnt that Government has sanctioned the application of the Surat Municipality for raising loan for the Drainage Scheme.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND

Prof. Dhar's Experiments Catch World's Eye

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Land improvement experiments carried out by Professor N. R. Dhar of Allahabad University are said to be attracting the attention of scientists in such widely separated parts of the world as California and Palestine.

The method adopted by Professor Dhar of adding molasses and other by-products of the sugar industry and cellulosic material to the said it is stated, is particularly suited for removing the alkality of "usar" land and alkaline fields and thus making them fertile. The method also lends itself to increased crop production in normal soil.

California is particularly interested in green manuring, chemical fertilising and alkali neutralising. A letter written by Professor Fisher of Los Angeles to Professor Dhar says that some of his (Professor Dhar's) successful experiments in alkali reclamation or nitrogen fixation might be "translated into like results in our irrigated regions."

The citrus industry of Palestine is also said to be interested in Professor Dhar's researches. It is not possible for the orange growers of Palestine to dispose of all the orange crop produced in one year, with the result that considerable quantities are annually wasted. Even after making syrups and jams from the orange juice and extracting pectine and essential oils from the peel, large quantities of pulp and peel remain unutilized.

Professor Raczkowski of Jerusalem writes to Professor Dhar: "Your discovery would appear to lend itself admirably well to render the use of orange peel and of otherwise unutilisable fruit possible as an appropriate medium for fixing nitrogen in the soil. It is for this reason particularly that your discovery is likely to solve a vexing problem of our citrus industry."—A. P.

Muslim Leader's Suit Against Surat Municipal Vice-President

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, August 15.

Mr. Abdul Kadar Shaikh, President Surat District Muslim League and leader of the elected Muslim members' group of Surat Municipality has filed a suit against Nathabhai Chowksi, Vice-President Surat Municipality in the First Class Sub-Judge Court and prayed to declare business passed in the meeting of 23rd February regarding his resolution of no-confidence against the President, Dr. Gheea, illegal and also prayed to cancel it from minutes book and to pass an order to discuss his resolution alleging that when discussion was going on over the said resolution the applicant was ruled out and stopped from addressing the chair though he had a right to do so.

Resident's Visit To Limbdi

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

As Hon. Resident is visiting Limbdi to-day, President, Kathiawar Rajasthan has wired herefrom as follows:—

Inquire atrocities and dacoities. Properties illegally confiscated. Security of life impossible. Six thousand migrants facing odds. Appoint impartial inquiry.

Relief Work In Khandesh

Village Road Construction Begun

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

POONA: August 13.

In the Bombay Assembly, two amendments, one from the League Party and the other from Mr. S. V. Parulekar, were accepted by the Government and passed when the discussion on the Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code was resumed this morning.

The League amendment sought to extend the period of written objections to the report of the settlement proposals from two months to three.

Without any discussion the amendment was accepted and the League members were very vocal in their joy and satisfaction at Government's acceptance of the amendment.

It was originally proposed that the time limit should be one month but subsequently it was changed to two and, in view of fact those settlements had to wait for a number of years, there was practically no objection for Government to extend the period by one more month to placate members without inviting serious consequences.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai also accepted Mr. Parulekar's amendment with regard to the elimination of one of factors governing the formation of groups. The factor was the consideration of the history of collection of land revenue and of variation in certain areas. Mr. Jhabvala, in opposing the amendment, found it necessary to retain the factor to show the disparity of conditions of assessment in the past and the present. Mr. Parulekar's idea seems to be that every factor will be reckoned by Government in assessing a higher rate. "Do you propose to reply to the argument of Mr. Jhabvala?" asked Mr. Mavlankar, the Speaker and Mr. Parulekar replied amidst laughter "Mr. Jhabvala being my comrade I don't propose to reply to him" nor did he accept his suggestion.

Mr. Desai was smiling when he saw two comrades at variance.

Having only five amendments now to be disposed of there are indications that the discussion on them will be concluded on Monday and the Bill piloted without further loss of time and the Tenancy Bill will be taken up for consideration on the same day.

In reply to a short notice question the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, made a statement with regard to the Property Tax and charitable trusts.

The thread of the subject will be taken up on Monday when more short notice questions on the subject will be asked and answered.

Several members of the Opposition wanted copies of the Minister's statement and their attention was drawn to Press report on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie had discussions with East Khandesh engineers today with regard to famine relief works there. There are more than fourteen hundred villages there and it is sought to have roads in one-third number of villages. Road construction I understand, has already begun. The construction of wells, bunds, roads and irrigation works is under the consideration of the Government. I understand famine has not yet become acute but weather conditions normally do not augur well.

land to the factor of "ordinary expenses of cultivating such crops."

The amendment was accepted.

Another amendment by Khan Bahadur Jan Mohamed extending the time limit for the submission of objections to the settlement report from two months to three months was also accepted.

APPELLATE AUTHORITY

Consideration on an important amendment seeking the addition of a new proviso to the subclause prescribing the submission of the settlement report to the Legislature and orders on the report was deferred pending informal talks between the Revenue Minister and representatives of the Opposition. The sub-section in this regard as laid down by the Select Committee says: "The orders passed by the Provincial Government under sub-section (2) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court."

Mr. G. K. Phadake (Thana) moved an amendment for the addition of the following proviso to the above clause: "Provided, however, if any group makes a written application to the Provincial Government questioning the orders passed, the deposits with the Provincial Government, an amount of money equal to the estimated cost of enquiry, the Tribunal of Enquiry shall consist of three members, one of the rank of a District Judge, another of the rank of a Collector and the third a chosen representative of the group."

There were two other amendments akin to the above only varying with regard to the appellate authority, one suggesting the District Court and the other the High Court.

The Revenue Minister had no objection to the principle of the amendments, but further consideration of the amendments were left over pending informal discussions on the subject.

The House rose for the day.—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST GOVT.'s DECISION

(Continued from Page 32).

cupied and cultivated lands during the last thirty years."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved an amendment for the inclusion of the wages of the cultivator for his labour in cultivating the

CONFERENCE BETWEEN VICEROY AND PRINCES

Draft Memorandum Forming Basis Of Talks In Preparation

NEW DELHI, Aug. 19.

The "United Press" definitely understands that a conference between H. E. the Viceroy and the Ruling Princes will be held at the Viceregal Lodge in Simla in the afternoon of August 21. The conference will last probably till Wednesday next and will be confined to the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The Maharaja of Patiala, who has been co-opted as a member of the Standing Committee, will join the conference, but not the Ruler of Bhopal although he will be available for consultation in Simla.

A special train has been chartered to take the Princes to Simla to-morrow night. Most of the Ministers who are now in Delhi are not proceeding to Simla but those of them connected with the Standing Committee will be leaving for Simla.

Till late to-night the Ruler of Bhopal, the Prime Minister of Patiala, Mr. K. M. Panikkar, and Mr. D. K. Sen were closeted for drafting a memorandum which would form the basis of talks with the Viceroy. This memorandum will be approved at to-morrow's conference.—United Press.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 19.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total since 1st June	Rainfall Difference from Normal
Agra	94	78	—	14.5	—1.7
Amraoti	75	71	2.6	12.3	—6.8
Akola	84	72	0.6	14.0	—4.9
Ahmedabad	93	79	—	6.0	—15.7
Ajmer	96	80	—	2.5	—10.6
Ahmednagar	86	72	—	7.6	—2.3
Ambala	100	79	—	16.1	—
Allahabad	86	78	0.6	27.7	+4.3
Benares	89	77	0.6	22.8	+1.0
Bareilly	94	80	—	18.8	—7.3
BOMBAY	86	78	T	40.4	—11.6
Bangalore	76	66	0.3	8.6	—1.6
Bhopal	93	72	0.9	36.1	—
Baroda	93	79	—	9.4	—
Belgaum	93	67	1.1	42.2	+1.8
Bahawalpore	104	84	—	1.3	—2.3
Bijapur	85	71	—	9.4	+2.3
Bellary	85	75	—	5.3	+0.1
Bhavnagar	94	78	—	8.5	—5.1
Chittagong	79	76	2.7	69.6	+13.6
Calcutta	81	77	1.4	46.8	+14.8
Cuttack	88	76	—	22.9	—7.5
Cawnpore	91	78	0.7	19.7	—0.7
Calicut	81	73	0.8	79.8	+4.3
Colombo	83	78	—	21.5	+6.3
Cheerapunji	70	65	5.1	279.1	+25.1
Cocanada	85	76	0.2	13.6	—0.1
Cochin	83	74	0.6	73.9	+14.2
Dehra Dun	88	71	0.8	68.3	+8.6
Delhi	99	80	—	10.6	—4.9
Dehra I. Khan	107	83	—	0.8	—3.9
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—
Desa	96	79	—	1.9	—14.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	38.4	—6.4
Fort Sandeman	98	73	—	3.3	—1.0
Gorakhpur	90	79	—	36.8	+7.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	82	72	0.3	10.1	—4.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	78	—	—	—4.9
Indore	86	70	0.9	14.7	—5.9
Jhansi	88	75	0.7	26.2	+2.8
Jubbulpore	84	75	0.3	33.7	—2.2
Jacobabad	105	82	—	—	—2.0
Jaipur	—	—	—	—	—
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	83	78	—	0.1	—5.1
Kodaikanal	57	54	T	11.1	—2.1
Khandwa	85	73	0.3	11.2	—6.7
Lucknow	91	78	0.7	26.1	+3.0
Ludhiana	105	82	—	9.3	—8.7
Lahore	104	84	—	7.1	—5.5
Lyallpur	104	84	—	5.2	—1.7
Multan	107	86	—	2.6	—
Mysore	79	68	T	5.6	—1.2
Madras	96	80	—	3.0	—5.5
Marmagoa	81	77	—	57.3	—
Malegaon	89	72	—	9.7	—1.2
Mussoorie	70	59	2.3	39.2	+3.3
Mahableshwar	64	62	2.3	144.6	—58.0
Murree	76	55	0.1	18.5	—7.8
Mount Abu	78	63	T	6.4	—34.6
Masulipatam	87	75	—	10.8	—4.7
Mandalay	89	78	—	18.4	+6.9
Mangalore	83	75	0.1	89.4	+1.1
Meerut	—	—	0.6	11.0	—6.8
Mercara	67	63	1.9	65.9	—18.8
Nagpur	76	72	2.0	22.9	—8.6
Ootacamund	59	52	0.2	20.6	+1.8
Patna	88	78	0.3	37.7	+10.0
Peshawar	101	78	—	1.1	—2.3
Poona	81	72	T	10.2	—4.3
Pachmarhi	70	67	1.1	58.1	9.2
Port Blair	84	78	—	38.7	—7.6
Quetta	89	55	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	80	71	1.1	33.1	—0.3
Dawalpindi	102	77	—	8.5	—7.5
Rangoon	88	73	1.7	48.9	4.0
Ratnagiri	83	76	0.2	95.0	+19.8
Rajkot	93	78	—	2.9	—16.0
Sialkot	—	—	—	—	—
Srinagar	86	61	—	2.7	—2.7
Sholapur	88	73	0.1	8.4	—3.4
Shillong	72	65	0.3	43.1	+2.6
Simla	72	61	—	33.5	+2.9
Surat	87	80	—	12.9	—17.3
Salem	90	74	—	10.6	+4.9
Trichinopoly	92	80	—	7.4	+2.8
Trivandrum	82	76	—	26.1	+2.9
Vizagapatam	87	78	—	8.5	—3.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

DEPRESSION MOVES WESTWARDS

Strong And Vigorous Monsoon

POONA, Aug. 19.

Yesterday's deep depression moved further westwards and lies this morning with the centre near Pendra. It caused vigorous monsoon in the Central Provinces, including Berar, where widespread and locally heavy rain occurred. Monsoon has been strong in Central India and Bengal and generally active in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces and Malabar.

Rainfall occurred locally in Assam, East Rajputana, Konkan Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls were reported in Orissa, the Punjab Hills, Bombay Deccan, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

Forecast until the evening of August 20:—The monsoon will be vigorous in the rest of the Central Provinces including Berar and strong in Bengal Chotanagpur, East Central Provinces and Central India. It will be active in Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Bombay Deccan. Local rain will occur in East Rajputana, Hyderabad and Mysore, while a few falls are likely in Orissa, Gujarat, West Rajputana, East and North Punjab, Madras Deccan and North Madras coast.

Heavy rainfall warning.—Locally heavy rain will continue in West Central Provinces, including Berar and will occur in Central India during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-8-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.021 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.0 degrees 1.1 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.2 degrees 2.4 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 279 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 31 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.02 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.64 inches

Total rainfall during the year 40.40 inches

Weather remark: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-8-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.66 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Foreign Scene

Progress Of Pilgrim Of Peace—Significance Of "Times" Leader—Hellmuth Wohltat's Wool-Gathering—Peace As Aid To Nazi Plans—Significance Of Nazi-Polish Settlement—Collaboration In Surrender—Holy Father In Poland

(BY "VIGILANTE")

The "Times" editorial summarily reported in the 'Reuter' message of the 16th instant merely offers the proposals that had been discussed between Wohltat and Hudson as the basis of settlement with Nazi Germany, and it is not difficult to see that, although both Chamberlain and other spokesmen of British policy denied at the time the scandal of what has been claimed as an unauthorized and strictly informal conversation came in for discussion both in the Commons and the British Press it reveals the real inspiration and significance as an elaborate plan of Chamberlainean "appeasement".

The Eternal Appeaser

Chamberlain's statement made on the floor of the Commons was accepted at the time with considerable scepticism because, while it may have been strictly correct for him to say that the particular conversation was not carried on with his specific knowledge or consent of the Government, that is to say, the British Cabinet, the subject-matter of the conversation has always formed a major preoccupation of the policy as enunciated by the British Premier before and even after Munich although he has employed changing and contradictory tactics under pressure mainly from the public opinion, the Press and, in the matter particularly of conscription, the British General staff.

The "Times" suggestion is, in the circumstances of the Danzig situation and coming as it does as a direct and appropriate response to the peace cry megaphoned in the regimental Axis Press, is something more than a "balloon d'essai", a mere inspired pointer. It is a definite, well-thought out plan lying in the cold storage of Neville Chamberlain whose evasive and angry, if well-guarded, replies in the Commons betrayed his interest in, and enthusiasm for, the proposals discussed during the wool-gathering expedition of Herr Hellmuth Wohltat; and it is no longer a secret that it has been elaborated by Sir Horace Wilson, the Premier's adviser at 10 Downing Street, with or without the collaboration of Wall Street.

Nazis Gather Wool

As far as the terms of settlement with Nazi Germany on the issue of Danzig and other European questions are concerned, they are exactly those that, in the existing situation, the Nazi policy would like to accept in furtherance of its own interests.

Although the German Press did not refer at the time it pretended to spurn, with a squirt of righteous indignation the offer of the "plate of lentils" in exchange for the liberty of action that the Nazis, it said, did not desire to be restricted or hampered, to the question of evacuation out of Czechoslovakia which entered into the settlement plan as discussed between the German wool expert and the truthful Hudson, Nazi Germany would be only too willing to concede this demand.

The Nazi occupation of the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia has proved itself as a handicap to Nazi designs because, during the last few months the populations of these provinces have strengthened their will to resist the Nazi rule in a remarkable degree, having lost all illusions about their irredentist and other ambitions being helped with Nazi intervention, demands are made on the Nazi policing and military resources that come in the way of the invaders mobilizing and utilising all available forces in increasing pressure elsewhere all along the line of march of the world-conquering German heroes.

The Nazi Plan

But Nazi Germany desires to rectify the mistake of its diplomacy—and one too for which she has paid a dear price in the warning taken by the dupes and victims of German pacifism—and gain advantages that would achieve, at the same time, its immediate and ultimate ends. Hitler violated the very principle of racial minority which formed the basis of the Munich Pact and drove Chamberlain to recant with serious mental and peculiarly munichesque reservations the mistake of his policy. If he now persuades the British Premier to persuade him to lift the German occupation of non-German territory without lessening the political, economic and, in exact proportion, diplomatic pressure on a weakened and mutilated Czechoslovakia, he saves his face and saves also the face of the principal apostle of Munich.

Munich Unleashed

The talks with Soviet Russia are calculated to exert pressure on and prepare Hitler's Germany to talk, 'peace' which she is doing. With the Parliament out of the way, the British Premier evidently aspires to bring off another peace deal and establish for himself not only decisive success for his party in the next general election but also an immortal place as the greatest European statesmen who averted a world-catastrophe. Things are happening in every quarter to-day that point to the inevitable, final scene in the peace-drama.

The possibility remains of course that Chamberlain might not succeed in his plan quite easily this time if public opinion in every democratic country asserted itself with sufficient force in restraining this man and the men who share his plans and ideas in other countries from strengthening the aggressor, in the name of peace in his acts of aggrandisement. Events reported at the time of writing clearly indicate that strong pressure is being applied on Poland to arrive at a 'settlement' with Germany that would not involve operation of a single provision of the guarantee given to that country both by England and France. If the Poles succumb to this pressure—and they can hardly be imagined to offer resistance to it—Hitler not only gets what he would have to go to war to get but would also be placed in a more advantagous position to push through his programme of conquest of the world.

Prelude To Conquest

The Nazis would be agreeable to limit German armaments because the Anglo-French armaments, the speed and volume of which strongly disturb the mental peace of the bankrupt and exhausted Aryan warriors, are automatically checked.

The abolition of the statute of the free city as constituted by the authors of the peace treaties who had taken into consideration and dealt with a complete measure of justice the respective claims of Poland as well as Germany, would inevitably lead to the gradual incorporation of the Corridor and impose on Poland the perpetual slavery of vassal to the III Reich by systematic destruction of Polish economy and the Polish access to the sea, so vital to the country's existence.

The Pope's Share

The Vatican which is to-day openly allied to the Italian Axis policy commands, through its organization and influence amongst the Catholic population absolute obedience to the Pope's word of command, is as much interested in the establishment of 'peace' as the American financiers. The new Pope, as has been indicated in these columns from time to time, has brought the Vatican policy in line with that of the Axis as a logical development of the divine mission of the Roman Church. While the Nazis and Fascists in Germany and other countries are systematically persecuting the Catholic Church, the pro-Axis policy is designed to restore the pristine power and glory to the Vatican that were possessed in medieval times; and the present Pope, who is a mystic possessed with considerable experience in the diplomatic field is intent on collaborating with the Axis Powers with a view to enhance the influence and Power of the Church.

3,159 LIQUOR-PERMITS ISSUED TO FOREIGNERS

Ayurvedic Practioners Allowed To Prescribe Liquor To Their Patients

There seems to be some misunderstanding among some medical practitioners regarding liquor-permits, and as to who is eligible for them.

The permits are sanctioned only to patients, who are required to fill printed application from which can be had from the office of the Superintendent of Excise, Old Custom House, Bombay.

Registered medical practitioners (Allopathic) are allowed to prescribe Brandy or Rum or Champagne for their patients during acute illness.

Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic practitioners have also been empowered by the Commissioner of Excise to prescribe tonic wines, Asavas or Arishtas for their patients. The maximum quantity that can be prescribed at a time is one quart bottle.

Registered medical practitioners may also prescribe for their patients 6½ ozs of Brandy to be retained by them for use in an emergency.

The running totals of liquor-permits upto the 18th August are: Foreign permits, 3159; Health permits, 2219; and Visitors' permits 132.

Annas -/9/-, Rs. 1/- and 2/- per bottle.

Nothing else will give the Hair such a Radiant, Healthy appearance. Rubbed gently into the hair roots, it affords a Complete Hair Tonic Food, Preventing Thinning and Loss of Hair.

Sold by all Dealers, or Direct from

Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta.

Ask for and get Stanistreet Products always.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON FIVE POINTS DOWN

Liverpool Wheat Closes Higher

LONDON SILVER MARKET QUIETLY STEADY

Local Markets Closed

BOMBAY: August 19

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Cotton Market opened steady but afterwards due to hedge selling and liquidation, the market eased off with October position closing 5 points lower.

The local Cotton Market was entirely closed to-day.

BULLION

On the London Silver Market there were small offerings. There was little Indian and speculative buying. Spot was fixed 1/16d higher and Forwards 1/8d. higher. The local Bullion Market was also closed. London Gold kept unchanged.

WHEAT & LINSEED

The local Wheat and Linseed Markets were open during the day. Wheat prices were stationary, while Linseed prices ruled fractionally higher.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York Aug. 19.

Previous closing	8.77
To-day's opening	8.78
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	4.36
To-day's opening	4.36
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.41
Difference	+.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 157-8
April May 1940	Rs. 153-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 19.

New York cotton showed some activity but later considerable hedging and liquidation developed under which prices gradually sank. Trading in October began at 8.78 i.e. one point higher than last closing prices steadied on scattered trade support but subsequently easiness developed on increased hedge selling and liquidation with October falling to 8.73 subsequent proceedings were uninteresting October finally closing at 8.72.

BOMBAY COTTON Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The cotton market remained closed at night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 19.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.75/8.75) 8.78/8.78
December (8.62/8.61) 8.62/8.61
January (unquoted) unquoted

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

American October 4.41
American December 4.36
Giza October 6.39
Giza December 6.44

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Aug. 19.

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop August September (£20 11/16 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers
Dunde August (£23 1/2) £23 1/2
Lightning August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	4.68 1/8
To-day's opening	closed
At the time of New York cotton closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	4.68.13
To-day's opening	4.68.13
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Aug. 19.

Previous closing	176.70
To-day's opening	176.70
To-day's closing	176.70

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 19.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.13 and continued dull and featureless Franc opened at 176.70 and remained quiet and inactive owing to lack of interest.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.200) 13.200
New York on Bombay (35.00) 35.00
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.02) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-3 15/32) 0-3 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent
4 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 7/8 to 7/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-7) £7-8-7
Silver (17 1/16) 17 1/8

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay "Small offerings. Little Indian and Speculative buying. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 19.

Spot	(17 1/16) 17 1/8+1/16
Forward	(16 13/16) 16 15/16+1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-7) £7-8-7

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 19.

The bullion market remained closed at night.

FROM 39 TO 28 P. C.

Drop In Treasury Bill Tender

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The money market tenders, from the exchange fund owing to possession of considerable strong resources resulting from the recent support of the pound, led to the discount market only securing a quota of 28 per cent at this week's Treasury Bill tender, compared to 39 of the last week.

However, the average allotment rate of bills jumped to the highest level for five weeks at 15s 8.39d per cent.

Wall Street closed easy.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Night Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Wheat September	2	15	6
Wheat January	3	3	9
Wheat May	3	3	6
Linseed September	5	3	9
Linseed	4	15	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

The Liverpool wheat market closed at 43 1/4 for October position to-day while yesterday's closing was 42 3/4

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 43 1/8 market was fairly active on scattered support induced by encouraging overseas cables but subsequentiy, trading quietened.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 19.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cottonseed Jan.	15	4	3
Punjab	13	0	9
Dessi America Jan.	17	9	0
Tone steady.			
Wheat Sept.	21	11	9
November	22	9	3
Tone steady.			
Gram Sept.	28	15	9
November	28	15	0
Toriaseed September	36	3	3
November	36	9	6
Cottonseed	24	14	0
January	19	10	3

Closed at 2 p.m. to-day.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Madras, Aug. 19.

	Rs.	a.	p.
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	124	14	0
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore	112	8	0
3 1/2 per cent Govt of India	97	3	0
Bank of Hindustan	27	4	0
Burma Corporation XD	5	0	0
Clive Mills	21	7	0
Tropical Plantations	11	4	0
Central Bank	34	14	0

Market continues uninteresting with a very limited turnover.

RUBBER

Spot (8 9/16 paid and buyers) 8 11/16 paid and buyers

Forward October December (8 9/16 paid and value) 8 11/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£11 sellers) £11 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July (£12 5/8) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata July (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/6 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£12 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 19.

London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 19.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 46 1/8) dol 45 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 3/8) dol 24
U S Common New Stock (dol 47 1/4) dol 45 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Foreign 'Expert' For Insurance Co.

Hindusthan Insurance Flouts Public Opinion

(From Our Financial Correspondent.)

A sensation has been caused in Indian insurance circle by the news that the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta is importing a foreign expert to re-organise its offices in India.

The Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., is one of the oldest and well-established Indian Insurance Companies and so far it has been managed with great efficiency. Its financial position is very strong and it has an excellent organisation throughout the length and breadth of the country.

It is, therefore, regretted that this craze for importing so-called experts, which has hitherto been the monopoly of the Government of India, should spread to Indian insurance as well.

The decision of the Hindusthan Co-operative to import a foreign expert goes directly against the unanimous voice of Indian Insurance, which opposed the appointment of a non-Indian to the post of the Superintendent of Insurance created by the New Insurance Act.

PARTICIPATION IN JULY 9 DEMONSTRATIONS

Disciplinary Action Question Postponed Till Wednesday

It is reliably understood that taking of disciplinary action was decided upon at a meeting of the Executive of the B.P.C.C., which was held on Saturday evening, at the Congress House in regard to the Congressmen who were called upon to express unconditional regret for participating in July 9 demonstrations.

But, the nature and extent of the action will be decided upon on Wednesday, to which day, the Executive meeting was adjourned by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who presided over the meeting.

It is further reliably understood that as the meeting has been adjourned, to Wednesday there is still opportunity for the Congressmen who had been called upon to submit their unconditional regret before the meeting takes place.

The apology of the two Congressmen who expressed unconditional regret in participating in the demonstrations it seems has been accepted.

The "Chronicle's" representative has been informed by a prominent Congressman that the Executive had to take the proposed action very reluctantly, as there was no other option before it in the circumstances, if the Congress organisation was to be run properly.

Boycott Of Limbdi Cotton

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, August 17.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramaya has issued an appeal to mills and merchants of Madras Presidency to boycott Limbdi State Cotton in support of the Limbdi State Peoples' movement against the oppression practised against them

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 19.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

		Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh			38,887	53,958
Central India			225,377	50,479
Barsi and Nagar			95,552	150,386
Hyderabad-Ghorani			4,474	40,380
Berar			162,955	332,080
Central Provinces			39,190	85,725
Total Oomras			566,385	713,008
Dholera			277,956	157,671
N.-W. Provinces			10,731	3,112
Rajputana		46	81,397	16,662
Sind-Punjab			337,323	527,408
Broach		19	415,085	267,567
Coompta and Dharwar		43	154,751	83,952
Westerns-Northerns			98,269	29,447
Cocoanada			98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			2,677	8,767
American			3,487	177,893
Egyptian, African and Sudan		2,555	388,920	541,985
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			267	1,171
Total		2,663	2,337,120	2,528,666
Arrivad by road to 16th Aug. 39			392,855	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 17th Aug.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	270	317,849	337,912
Japan and China	2,550	1,340,367	746,910
Coast Ports		35,265	63,336
Up-country by Rail		289,102	385,342
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		31,217	8,810
Total	2,820	2,012,799	1,542,310

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug 18

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.49+5
October	6.32+4
November	6.37+4
January	6.43+3
March	6.46+3
May	6.49+3
July	6.53+3
UPPER—	
Spot	5.69+3
October	5.51+7
November	5.51+7
January	5.52+6
March	5.55+6
May	5.58+7
July	5.58+7

Alexandra Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 18

SAKELS—	
November	12.99+20
January	12.94+18
March	13.02+20
ASHMOUNI	
August	9.48+1
October	9.69+3
December	9.73+1
February	9.79—0
April	9.86+3
GIZA	
November	11.65+9
January	11.70+5
March	11.87+7

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 18

Broach J/A highest 158 1/2 lowest 157 5/8 closing 157 5/8

Broach A/M highest 153 3/4 lowest 153 1/4 closing 153 1/4

Oomra D/J highest 144 lowest 143 1/2 closing 143 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 119 lowest 118 1/2 closing 118 5/8

Night session: Broach A/M opening 153 1/4 highest 153 1/2 lowest 153 1/4 closing 153 1/4

Broach J/A closing 157 5/8

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 43 1/2

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 36 1/2

New York Liverpool: October 25 December 26 January 3 March 8 May 24 July 38

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Aug 19

London market—	
Standard copper cash	£44-12-0
Standard copper 3 months	£44-17-6
Electrolytic copper	£50-12-6
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-12-0

Tone: Firm

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 18th August 1939, amounted to £505,000.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 19

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Oct.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to Nov 1/6 1/16 Dec/July

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287

Bank's buying T T 284 3/4

Bank's buying D D 284

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,329

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 1/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 22 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/2 5/8 19th instant

Shanghai London 0/3 15/32 19th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 19th instant

Java London 8.70 5/8 19th instant

New York London 4.68.12 18th instant

London New York 4.68.13 18th instant

London Paris 176.70 18th instant

London Italy 89.02 18th instant

London Belgium 27.55 7/8 18th instant

London Switzerland 20.72 3/4 18th instant

London Berlin 14.66 1/2 18th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 18th instant

London Amsterdam 8.71 3/4 18th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-8-7 17th instant

Gold £7-8-7 18th instant

Silver London Ready 17 17th instant

Silver London Ready 17 1/16 18th instant

Silver London Forward 16 11/16 17th instant

Silver London Forward 16 13/16 18th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/4 17th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 1/8 18th instant

London discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 17th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 18

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	70 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	96 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	103
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	105 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	65 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	91 1/4
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/6

PIECE-GOODS & YARN

Bombay, Aug. 18.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Grey, Unbleached—				
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	per lb.	0	8	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	13	3
Shirtings	,,	0	8	5
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	7	9
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	8	2
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	,,	0	9	6
Drills	,,	0	7	6
Domestics	,,	0	7	1
Domestics	,,	0	7	0
Chadars	,,	0	8	9
White Bleached.—				
Longcloth	per piece	9	8	0
Drill	,,	7	4	11
Yarn.—				
45 (All Waste)	per lb.	0	3	0
6½s (All Waste)	,,	0	3	5
8½s	,,	0	4	1
10½	,,	0	4	5
12½	,,	0	4	9
16s	,,	0	5	4
20s	,,	0	6	1
24s	,,	0	6	8
32s	,,	0	8	0
60s	,,	0	12	10
80s	,,	1	4	2

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Nervous Feeling

Bombay, Aug 19.

The local Share Bazar was closed to-day but following a drop of 1-3/4 dollars in U. S. Steel Shares, the feeling was nervous.

Nominal quotation of Tata Steel Defds. was Rs. 1,307-8.

CHINA'S BANK NOTES

Great Britain Now Printing 1,000,000,000

Two British printers of bank notes are now carrying out contracts, given to them by the Government Central Bank of China, for printing 1,000,000,000 notes: neither the exact total nor the value of the notes can be divulged.

Four hundred extra hands have been engaged to cope with one of the contracts, which will take a further year to complete; the other has already been completed.

The original plates are to be kept in Great Britain and the notes themselves will go to China by various routes.

There are only but few bank note printers, other than Government factories, in the world, and other orders for Bank Notes are now being carried through in England for Costa Rica, Salvador, Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Persia, Siam and Switzerland.

WALL STREET-MARKET

New York, Aug 18

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd	40
American Foreign Power 7 per cent Pfd	19
American Foreign Power 5 per cent 2030	59
Int Hydro-Elec 6 per cent 1944 Deb	83
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 7/8
Electric Bond and Share do! 5 Pfd	59
American Tel and Tel	163 3/4
Western Union Telegraph	21 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	33
New York Central	13
Dupont	158
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	39
Union Carbon and Carbide	77 1/8
Amrex Corporation	21 5/8
Texas Corporation	34
Socony	XD 11
Consolidated Oil	6 3/4
United States Steel	45
Bethlehem Steel	56 1/2
National Steel	61
Republic Steel	15
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	16
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	114
Int Nickel of Canada	48 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	24 1/8
Chrysler Motors	79 1/2
General Motors	44 7/8
General Electric	34 5/8
Lockheeds	23
Woolworth	47
Chase National Bank	31 1/4
National City Bank of N Y	24 1/2
St Oil of New Jersey	40

Turnover 850,000 shares. Market declined owing to reason as stated previously. Lockheed earned 66 cts. during six months against 23 cts. per common share same period last year.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 19

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations from their Agents in London to-day:

Name of Company	Latest prices
Assam Bengal Railway Ord Stock	£72 10 0
Atlas Elect and Genl Trust Ordinary	0 2 3
Bank of London and S America	4 10 6
British South Africa Co Ord	1 1 0
B. B. and C. I. Railway Ord Stock	107 0 0
Borneo Ltd 7 1/2 per cent Pref	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord Stk	50 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup Ord	1 10 0
Lansil Ltd Ord	0 15 9
Crosse and Blackwell New Ord	0 0 7
Foreign Rly Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf Stk	7 0 0
Genl and Coml Invest Trust Defd Stk	60 0 0
Eastern Bank Ltd	5 0 0
Hyderabad Deccan Co Ord	1 1 6
J. Lyons and Co 'A' Ord	5 12 6
C. and E. Marton 7 per cent pref	0 3 6
United Serdang Rub Plantn Ord	0 3 3
Salt (Saltaires) Ord	0 3 0
United Premier Oil and Cake Ord	0 7 3

MOTORING ON COAL GAS

New Engine Which Does Away With Petrol

British Members of Parliament are shortly to be shown new types of motor car engines driven by high-compression coal gas which, it is claimed, operate as efficiently as engines driven by either oil or petrol.

Evolved at the National Gas and Oil Engine Company's works at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, it is believed that the new engines may well revolutionise the fuel aspect of road transport.

The importance of the development in the event of war, when supplies of imported fuel may be precarious, is realised in Government circles, where a keen interest in the new engines is being shown. A scheme for rationing petrol in war time was announced recently.

Already the United Kingdom Gas Corporation is investigating the possibility of setting up gas-filling stations in various parts of the country. These will refuel gas-driven lorries and gas-driven motor vehicles from cylinders containing compressed gas or from gas compressors on precisely the same principle as that used in putting air into tyres. The whole operation occupies only a few seconds.

Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Liverpool, Aug 19

Continued rains in Alabama and Eastern Belt, excessive rains have fallen in Eastern Belt. Forecast: More rain expected.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Wheat	3,097 cwts.
Linseed	3,178 cwts.
Gingellyseed	6.53 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,789 cwts.
Castorseeds	2,555 cwts.
Rice	22,2.6 cwts.
Myrabollams	199 cwts.
Cottonseed	2,760 cwts.
Mowraseed	47 cwts.
Gram	1,695 cwts.
Joowar	1,707 cwts.
Bajree	1,651 cwts.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug 19

Gold worth Rs. 3,06,552 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, August 19.

A consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 16,696 was shipped to Mombassa by the s.s. 'Tairea' on Wednesday. The P. and O. liner, s.s. 'Corfu' which left Bombay on Saturday, carried gold worth Rs. 2,89,856 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,27,11,24,322.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug 18

Spot silver prices were raised 1/8c. at 35 3/8 cents per ounce.

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 18

Copper	£44 15 0
Lead	£15 17 6
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£225 5 0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 18

December sh 5 11 1/2d

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 18.

September	£11-18-9.
November	£11-10-0.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

October	42 3/4d.
December	45d.
March	47 3/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago Aug. 18.

September	dol 0.66.
December	dol 0.65 1/2.
May	dol 0.65 1/2.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 18.

September	1.87.
November	1.94.
January	1.88.
March	1.91.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

TROUBLE GROWING IN BENGAL FOOTBALL

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The football crisis in Bengal has now come to a head. With the birth of a rival association the hopes of an amicable settlement have receded far into the background. If the three suspended clubs were left alone, they would have surely sued for peace. But they are backed by persons who hold high offices in the Ministry of Bengal. It is true they are connected with these clubs in some way or other. And as such they have perfect right to advise, guide and help them in their difficulties. It is a well-known fact that these clubs invited troubles on themselves by floating the Controlling Body every now and then. If these Administrators had tried to inculcate the spirit of discipline among them from the very beginning, Calcutta football would never have reached the sorry pass it is in to-day.

CAUSE OF DISRUPTION

I need hardly go into ancient history to find out the causes of disruption in Bengal football and to point at the disruptive elements in it. They are of recent origin and growth. Since the day the Mahomedan Sporting won the Calcutta Football League, they have become the idols of the Mahomedans all over in India, especially in Bengal. There is nothing inherently wrong in it. Every community has a perfect right to lionise those who enhance its prestige and honour. In Bombay, too, we have been accustomed to honouring the members of the various communities for their glorious performances on the field of cricket.

VIRUS OF COMMUNALISM

Unfortunately the political atmosphere of India has been surcharged with the virus of communalism in recent years Any rivalry between members of the different communities, particularly between Hindus and Mahomedans, brings the worst feelings of a battle-field into full play. In Bengal things have been unenviable in this respect. It may not be fair to lay all the blame for this impasse at the doors of the Mahomedans. But the fact remains that they were mainly responsible for fanning the fire of communalism in the Sporting World of Bengal. Can anybody declare with any degree of authority that the bitterness of feelings which exist in Bengal to-day would have shown its head if there were no communal teams?

STRANGE BED-FELLOWS

It may seem strange that although the Mahomedans Sporting have got the greatest grievance against the I.F.A. there are two Hindu Clubs, mainly at, any rate, associated with them. East Bengal and Kalighat look strange bed-fellows no doubt with the Mahomedan Sporting! But they have another affinity between them. For several years past these three clubs have been importing players from all parts of India against the clear direction of the I.F.A. The successes of the Mahomedans are mainly due to the strength of these imported players. The broad fact that stands out prominently is that most of the Clubs of Calcutta became disgruntled against these three clubs. The last two years they have been actually thinking of starting a separate League of their own owing to the weak and submissive attitude of the I.F.A. towards the latter. This led the A.I.F.F. to pass Rule 33 last year. As is well-known, this rule has been flagrantly broken by these clubs. Still the I.F.A. has been unable to take any action against them. But a most surprising thing happened which completely upset the mental equilibrium of these clubs. That was the success of the Mohun Bagan Club in the League.

SUCCESS OF MOHAN BAGAN

It is common knowledge that the Mohun Bagan put their foot down right from the beginning against Shamateurism. They refused to import players from outside the province with a view to strengthen their side, despite the fact that they had several lean years of late. This season they somehow managed to build up a strong team and with their help succeeded in winning the League Championship. This was too much for their rivals. They created no end of trouble for the I.F.A. In any other country such violation of orders from the Controlling Body would have been most severely dealt with. Considering the trouble which the Mahomedan Sporting had created last year, the punishment meted out to them by the I.F.A. must be considered light.

MISGUIDED LEADERSHIP

It was expected by all reasonable-minded people that these Ministers would bring home to these recalcitrant clubs the errors of their ways and mend them for the benefit of Football in Bengal. But as ill-luck would have it, these gentlemen have little knowledge and experience of a disciplined conduct on the sporting field. Overlooking all their sins of omission and commission, they took up the question of their prestige which seems to have been hurt by a remark of the President of the I.F.A. They demanded its withdrawal from that Official. Had they advised their friends to apologise unconditionally, everything would have been all right. I am sure Mr. Nicholls, the President, would have withdrawn his remark as a sporting gesture. Even this would have been considered a weak submission by both the parties. But in sport you can afford to be generous.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION

I need not labour further on the old episodes which have embittered feelings in the football world of Bengal. The situation is most painful and it has been aggravated by the formation of a new body. It can do no good to Bengal football. It will only increase the tension and bitterness of feelings between the parties concerned. I fail to understand how there could be two Controlling Bodies not only in the same province but in the same area. Neither the I.F.A. nor any other body for the matter of that, can tolerate such an absurd position. I do not see how the A. I. F. F. can recognise and approve of a body which stands against the authority of the oldest institution in existence in this country. There is bound to be chaos under dual control.

PATH TO PEACE

It cannot be allowed to continue or grow. It must be nipped in the bud. Sport in this country would be impossible if personal or sectional considerations are given predominance over national interests. If the aggrieved parties want redress, they must go through the proper channels. If they want the composition of the Governing Body of the I.F.A. to be changed, they must work up in a constitutional manner. If they wish to remove the present Executive, they have this road open to them as well. But they have no right to flout the authority of the existing Controlling Body, nor have they any justification to start a rival organisation within the province. Sport must be controlled in a sporting way. Those who cannot obey its discipline and observe its true spirit, should keep out of the sporting field.

PROHIBITION MARCH

(Dedicated to the Prime Minister, ter, Government of Bombay).

No sweeter vision will my eyes behold,
And no sweeter memory ev'r linger!
For such was the portrait yestor eve drawn!
Not by Angelo's or Da Vinci's brush
But by Nation's painters—daughters and sons!
O, if only the earth could speak! Highest
Down to the lowest of Ind's pedigree
In concord marched the blot to erase
That for ages long hath disgraced manhood,
Defamed womanhood and deformed childhood!
Bring me the being whose beats did not quick'n,
Heart thrill, eyes water, limbs tremble, and I'll
That he's a coward, traitor, blind, base, prove!
O, could I but Homer's fire kindle,
Or Milton's harp string! The flames the higher
Would rise and chords sweeter would sound.' Sublime
Is the song. Let that sweet'st of Hindustan's
Singers sing and her song take wing falling
Among the mansions and hamlets of the West,
Nay, touching scrapers 'yond the Atlantic.'
Let kings and peasants, millionaires and paupers
Hear, that far 'way in the East a people
Live, who without swords the demon slew! That
Worshipp'rs of God and lov'rs of men they are!
May they come and vision 'hold is my pray'r.

AMBROSE.

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THE MANAGER,

"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NO RAINS CAME!

By N. JOG

Over a large part of the Indian Peninsula the question that is exercising men's minds to-day is not whether there will be war but whether the rains will come in time to save them.

While we educated folks of the cities leisurely scan over the papers, while sipping our morning tea or coffee to follow Hitler's latest speech or Mussolini's latest declaration, the poor Indian peasant (let it be remembered that for every ten of the former there are ninety of the latter) is only anxiously peering into the scorching sky for any signs of rain.

He is not the least interested in international affairs. Politics leaves him cold and the growing race of armaments does not cost him his sleep. His sole care is for nature. He is only anxious about the elements.

Will heaven's cooling showers come in time to give him and his family food and his cattle fodder? Will they soak his parched lands and fill his wells? Will the seeds he has sown sprout up. . .

June came and went away, but in hope. July was counted day by day with mounting despair. And the passage of half of August without rain has created almost a panic. More than half the monsoon is over . . . . the good earth lies at his feet parched and hot . . . . and the spectre of famine comes before his eyes.

FAMINE –the meaning of which I who write and you who may read those lines have never known, cannot even comprehend but of which the peasant is instinctively aware.

* * * *

Spectre Of Famine

FAMINE! Will there be a famine? That is what millions of our rural brothers and sisters are asking each other, from Sind and Kathiawar down to Mysore and Hyderabad. They have experienced the pangs of hunger ever since they were suckling infants. It is, of course, notorious that most of them have been brought up only on one meal a day.

But will even that one meal be denied to them? Will they have to go in search even of water if the wells and tanks go evaporating at this rate? Will have they to witness the dying travails of their beloved oxen and buffaloes?

No wonder then that they raise their hands in supplication to the skies. The elements are to them very alive entities. If no rains came, it is because the gods in heaven must be angry. They must be appeased at any cost—Indra and Varuna and all the lesser gods and goddesses of the Pantheon.

And so while the mighty Chamberlains and Daladiers are finding new avenues to appease the hungry dictators of Europe, our own humble village Pyms and Hampdens are busy leading prayers for the frowning denizens of High. While the former's empires are trembling in the balance, the latter's very existence is at stake.

Praying for the rains is, indeed, one of the recognised seasonal events in India from times immemorial. For in this vast sub-continent every year there is scarcity of the monsoon somewhere or the other and the Indian mind is a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer.

* * * *

Capricious God

The rain-god is, perhaps, the most, capricious of gods in the whole firmament and various are the ways devised of flattering and pleasing him. Sometimes if the god does not send his response promptly, he is threatened with dire consequences. Often the devotees start beating huge drums for hours on end as if to challenge Varun to sound his own thunder.

Another well-known method in use at times when the deity is particularly refractory is to inundate his image under a continuous shower, so as to force him to escape this watery ordeal by sending speedy redress.

All this no doubt seems very primitive and even absurd but the spirit of faith is yet deeply ingrained in the villages even in those sophisticated times. Moreover, when the stomach is pinched and the spectre of starvation spreads before one's eyes believers and non-believers, rationalists and irrationalists, the simple-minded and the sophisticated, all feel the urge of prayer and out of millions of parched throats goes the chorus "Send Us Rains", "O Gods on High, Send Us Rains."

Nothing reveals more forcibly how puny man is and how frail all his vaunted might is than such occasions. All our scientific knowledge is to-day of no avail: We of the year of grace 1939 as our ancestors five thousand years ago have only the solace of prayer when no rains come! The gods in heaven must be verily laughing at the exposure of human vanity to-day!

* * * *

Common Communion

This year it seems that the drought is so acute that not only peasants but several Princes and at least one Provincial Government have organised mass prayers. The entire population of Nawanagar was reported to have recently offered mass prayers for rain. The procession for the purpose was joined by the Jam Saheb, members of the ruling family and high officials of the state. In Jaipur they are organising a big "Yagna" (sacrifice) to propitiate the rain-god.

If these examples are from feudal India, democratic India has gone still further. The tenth day of this month, was declared by the Sind Government as a prayer day for the whole province. All public offices, schools and even banks were closed to enable the people to observe the day with due solemnity.

The response to Governments' appeal is said to have exceeded all expectations and Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs—all joined together in prayers to the Almighty. Communal differences were for once forgotten and the absence of rains brought all the people together in common communion with their Creator.

GOVERNMENT AND PERSONAL LIBERTY

(Continued From Page 10)

after the World War Germany had a democratic constitution, but now has a Hitler. The South American countries, which are ruled by dictators of one sort and another, all have paper constitutions which nominally provide for a Republican form of Government. Had the American or the Canadian Constitutions been adopted a century ago by the South American nations, it does not follow that they would be operating to-day in the Southern continent as they do in the two countries of the north.

"A constitution is what men make of it." Perhaps President Wilson, both in Mexico and in Europe, made no greater mistake than to believe that the same institutions would function in the same way among all peoples. A turtle cannot wear the crocodile's hide nor the crocodile the turtle's shell. A constitution is not a piece of paper or a set of rules which can be clamped down on any and every people. In its broadest and real sense it is the natural integument of government which grows out of the natures of the peoples themselves.

Thus also with Bills of Rights and personal liberties. What will serve as guarantees among peoples with a given set of individual and political characteristics will be useless among others. Moreover, the liberties actually desired may vary. To some it would be intolerable not to be able to worship, think and speak as they wished. As the long history of martyrs in thought and religion indicates, they would suffer any torture rather than give up these liberties. To others, on the other hand, they might mean little or nothing. In the late Roman Empire men could be governed with bread and circuses, and even in the great western democracies of today "there is some evidence among the masses that they care more about so-called 'security' than about liberty." I do not believe this is yet true of the citizens as a whole, but it is a tendency which must be fought against by those who still prize freedom above all else. It must also be remembered that just as there may be nations at all stages of genuine cultural development, regardless of apparent surface resemblances, so within each nation there are layers of classes at different stages of development.

Problem Of India

In considering the problem of India under a new form of government with regard to personal liberty and its preservation, it would be impertinent for me to make specific suggestions. What I would point out is that it would be essential first to decide what personal liberties the people consider as necessary for the spiritual, intellectual, political and economic development which they envisage as desirable; and, second, in attempting to safeguard these liberties they would have to take into consideration the nature, adaptability and sympathy of the people at large for the practical operation of any form of constitution. In my own country, should the people come to care more for being governed than for governing themselves, more for selfishness and ease than freedom, then neither constitution nor courts could save us from ourselves. It is true not only that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" but also that no form of government makes greater demands, morally and intellectually, on its citizens of all classes than does a self-governing democracy. Government cannot be based on a theory or a text. It must be based on the hearts, the wills, the minds and the character of the nation—"The Aryan Path."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Miss Villy Behn Dewan endeared herself to the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls within a short time.—They will be giving her a send-off to-day as she is leaving for Benares.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One fine morning I read in the local columns of daily papers that I had to preside over a public meeting which was to be held on a Sunday afternoon. That was a piece of news to me as it was to every one else, for my friend had just sent the announcement to papers, relying on my not refusing to accede to his request, without ever informing me.

Personally I do not like to come on the platform and make speeches. Several times I have been approached to preside at various functions and conferences—especially those connected with children and boys and girls and students. But I only like to play with them, and this job of presiding over their functions would mean a great ordeal for me.

My friends soon realise this when I put my case before them, and do not press me much to go through such ordeals. If at all there are any speeches to be made necessarily, they do that for me. As for myself, I get the pleasure of having informal chats with children and the joy of playing games with them.

On some previous occasions too, I remember, certain friends had published my name in their programmes as President of their functions: Once it was at a local children's Ganpati festival celebration and another time it was at a Provincial Students' Conference elsewhere. However there was enough time to inform them of my inabilities, and very kindly they replaced with other persons.

How Fortunate!

This time it was quite different. I ha[illegible] the announcement only in the morning and the function was to be held in the afternoon. In the meanwhile my friend had visited me, and I simply could not see any way out of that peculiar situation. It was not possible to disappoint my friend, and according to him, "after all it was not a big gathering that I had to face!"

So, exactly at the appointed time I came to the hall where the public meeting had been fixed. But there were hardly half a dozen persons to be seen! The other hundreds had preferred to attend a musical function on the ground floor. Who knows, they thought or perhaps they were satisfied that they had come to attend that function and not the one on the first floor of the building, where we were sitting.

In a way it was fortunate—for me at least it was very fortunate. One thing was that I had been saved the calamity of presiding over the function. And the other thing was that very accidentally I got there two friends, who have proved to be really very good workers of our Balkan-ji-Bari. One of these two is Miss Villy Behn Dewan.

That is how in such a wonderful way I came across her. Our little group at that "public meeting" seemed to be interested in the activities of Balkan-ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association and in the journal "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper." I told them in nutshell all about these, and after hearing me, they promised to help us in our work.

My "Moti Behn"

After that Sis. Villy Behn came to attend one of our Sunday meetings at Khar, and ever since then she has been present there quite regularly. Once it was raining too much; all the same she had come there bare-footed. She considered it as her sacred duty to attend these meetings, so how could she miss them.

Every Sunday morning you would find her playing with the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar. She would run, jump and dance with them as one of them. Verily, therefore, she is popular amongst them as "Diwan Sister"—and, indeed, she treats all children as her own sisters and brothers.

She has been a real sister to me as well. We have been meeting very often, but we have seldom talked with each other as much. Probably our silence has served our purpose better—somehow I can "speak only in muteness." She is younger in age than I am; still she calls me "Nana Bhai" (Younger Brother), and I take pride in calling her my "Moti Behn" (Elder Sister).

Satish Bhai, our Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari, when the news of Moti Behn's leaving us and going away to Benares was conveyed to him, immediately expressed: "Oh, how we shall miss her!"—so much has she endeared herself to our institution and all concerned with it, young and old.

Children's Farewell

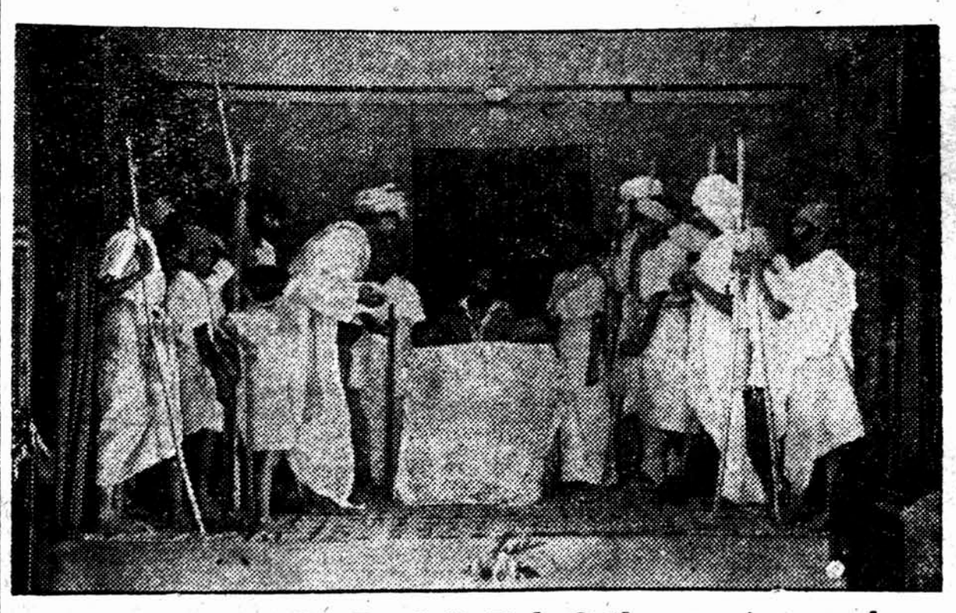
"Service" has been Moti Behn's motto. Not only in the Balkan-ji-Bari, but also in the Sarvajanik Harijan's Night School of Parel, Moti Behn has been going and teaching the students untiringly every night. I do not know at which other places she makes herself useful—But surely, silently and humbly, she goes on utilising her valuable time in the best possible manner.

To-day the children of Khar and Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Baris, with whom she is more intimately connected, will be giving her a farewell at the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8-30 a.m. I expect that a large number of boys and girls will join in the function. Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi will preside.

The workers and well-wishers of all Bombay City and Suburban Branches of the Balkan-ji-Bari will also meet her at tea to-day at "Gulistan" (Ground Floor of "Aram Baug," near Gayatri Mandir), 12th Road (Off 7th Road, Left), Khar at 4 p.m. It is hoped that all will please make it convenient for themselves to attend the function.

Workers' Meeting

To avail of the opportunity of this occasion, a meeting of all the members of the All-Bombay Central Executive Committee of Bal-



Children of the Deolali Bal Griha staging a play.

Mrs. S. H. Jhabvala presided at the Children's Lok. Tilak Anniversary. She is seen here with the General Secretary of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari, Mr. S. P. Desai.

Shrimati Gulab Behn Mehta relates stories to Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls on Sunday, Aug. 6.

Here Miss Villy Behn Dewan and Mr. Satishbhai Desai are seen with some Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A send-off will be given to Miss Villy Behn Dewan to-day:—

(i) by children at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion Hall, 10th Road, Khar, at 8-30 A. M. Syt. Chhaganlal Bakshi will preside.

(ii) by workers at "Gulistan," 12th Road, Khar, at 4 P. M.

All concerned are requested to attend.

S. P. DESAI,
General Secretary,
All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

K. M. Saiful Huq of Mymensingh celebrated his birthday on Aug. 16. Many Happy Returns!

kan-ji-Bari will also be held on that day at the same time, to transact the following business:—

AGENDA.

1. To confirm the last meeting's minutes.
2. To revise the list of the Executive Committee Members. (Those who have remained inactive and still want to remain so may please intimate the Secretary accordingly. Suggestions for new active members may also kindly be sent).
3. A general report of our work in various Branches. (Secretaries of all local Branches are requested to kindly submit earlier if possible or at least bring with themselves at the meeting a report of their activities).
4. Passing of the Accounts. (Secretaries are requested in this connection also as above).
5. To discuss and decide how to celebrate the forthcoming joint annual function of the birthdays of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.
6. Any other work with the permission of the President.

All are requested to please attend the meeting positively and punctually.

The above notice was issued by Syt. Satish P. Desai, General Secretary on 11th August.

* * * *

Baroda Centre

The study classes have begun at Baroda and are working with proper spirit. Mr. Ochhavbhai is engaging these classes.

The library activity is in rapid progress. Students are making use of it as well as possible.

During the last month two meetings were held. The first was presided by Syt. Ramanath Ranganath Gautom and the other by Syt. T. I. Patel, a teacher in Shree Sayaji High School. The subjects of lectures were "Mind of a Student" and "An Ideal Life." Students took part in a great number.

Shishu Mandal is also properly working. The cricket season is on in full swing and the boys take part in this sport with great joy.

Last Sunday, there was a Cup Match. Unfortunately our team was defeated and finally the cup was lost.

Some of the brothers had arranged a tour to Chhani and carried out the programme successfully.

* * * *

A Pilgrimage To Nepal

BY MAHANDRA "KISHORE".

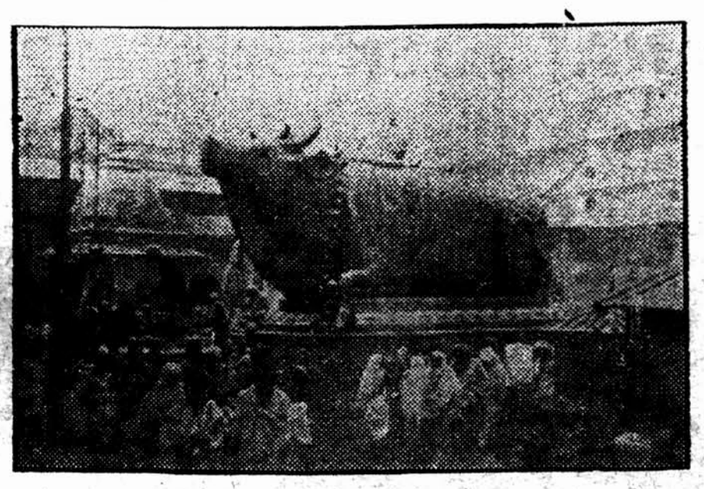
Sacred Mahadeo lives in the Himalaya Mountains. He has his residence in many temples.

Last February, fortunately, we in a party of three, set on a pilgrimage of one of his residences in Nepal, called the temple of Pashupatinath. We reached Raxaul by B. N. W. R. From there we crossed the Indian boundary and railed to Amlekhganj, last station on the railway. We motored to Bhimphedi, climbed three hills on foot and again motoring for eight miles we reached Pashupatinath, the town of temples by the side of Kathmandu, the Nepali capital.

We were on foot for about fifteen miles. From Pashupatinath we visited Kathmandu, Patan—the old capital, and other temples. We also saw the military parade at Tudikhet grounds, which was held in honour of the sacred festival of Maha Shivaratri. I send herewith two photos. The first one shows our company starting (with myself on the platform with Gandhi Cap and black coat). The second one is of the sacred Nandi, Mahadeo's Bull. The statue is made of brass. See its bigness, comparing with the men in picture. (These have been published here).

Although Nepal was not so much green in these days, yet dense vegetation was to be found on some hills. I forgot to tell you that the temple of Sacred Pashupatinath Mahadeo had its doors plated with silver. The scenery and waterfalls were lovely all around. . . Well, after a happy day we returned to our college at Benares.

Bro. Mahendra and his party leaving for Nepal.



The Temple of Sacred Pashupatinath Mahadeo.

* * * *

Indore Firework

It is quite easy to get up an indoor spectacular firework display and there is no danger or risk involved in the exhibition. The cost will be a few annas expended on saltpetre at the chemists. Mix half a teaspoonful in an eggcupful of warm water (not hot). You next require some fairly stiff tissue paper.

Now supposing you wish to display a flying rocket. Dip a brush in the solution and draw the rocket and a series of continuous lines starting from one point and seeing that all the lines connect and are continuous. When dry the drawing will be quite invisible.

To display, set the paper in the fire-place, have the room in total darkness, and apply a smouldering string to the marked starting point of the rocket. Immediately you will have a brilliant and realistic display.

"Mother's Duty."
(Photo by P. T. Seshadri)

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

"Mother's Joy".
(Photo by J. V. Bhat).

* * * *

Choosing The Coin

A number of large mixed coins are placed on a table. You are then blindfolded and one of your friends picks up a coin, examines it carefully in order to know it again, and replaces it on the table.

You now take off the handkerchief, examine each coin carefully, at the same time saying that you have "read" the identification mark in his mind—and pick out the coin that was chosen.

How is it done? The secret is warmth.

You must get the friend to hold the coin for as long as you can, spinning out the time with as much patter as you can think of. For instance, you can place your hands on his temples and pretend to "read his mind" while he still holds the coin. Then, when the coin is put back on the table, you examine each one in turn. Those which have remained on the table will be stone-cold—the chosen coin will strike warm to your hand at once.

A bare wooden table or a china plate is best for this trick, so that the coins keep really cold.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes, from
Your loving,
Dada

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The United States Government's next gift to philately will be the promised commemorative in honour of the Panama Canal's silver anniversary. Postmaster General James A. Farley has announced that a three cent stamp, honouring the occasion, was to be issued on August 15th. The new adhesive is to be 84-100 by 1-44-100 inches in size, arranged horizontally. It is to be printed in purple by the flat plate process and issued in sheets of fifty.

Something new will be provided in the way of first day cover service. These covers will carry the wording "U. S. S. Charleston, Canal Zone", and will be cancelled at the Navy Mail Post Office on the U. S. S. Charleston, to be stationed in the Canal Zone for the anniversary date.

The central design of the stamp will feature portraits of former President Theodore Roosevelt, during whose administration plans for the building of the canal were completed, and General George W. Goethals who was the guiding genius behind the great project. Between the two framed portraits a scene will depict the passing of a steamship through Gaillard Cut. The wording "Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Panama Canal" will appear across the bottom in white gothic.

Panama Canal Issue

By MURIEL NISSEN

Few engineering feats have appealed to the public mind as has the Panama Canal, and its story is a tale of human fortitude and ingenuity that has no equal. The first white man ever to conceive a waterway across the narrow isthumus was probably the first white man who ever beheld it—Balboa.

Ferdinand DeLesseps, famous and successful builder of the Suez Canal, undertook the digging of the Panama Canal in 1881 but his company dissolved into bankruptcy and not until 1903 was the undertaking successfully begun.

In addition to our stamp in honour of the ship passage, special

stamps are to be issued by the Canal Zone and the Republic of Panama.

Stamp collectors desiring first day cancellations of the new adhesive may send addressed covers with cash or postal money order to: Navy Mail Clerk, U. S. S. Charleston, Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y. "First Day Covers."

First Day Sales

The official report on the sale of the Baseball Issue reveals that 633,500 stamps were sold at Cooperstown, New York on June 12th, the date of first-day sale. Covers cancelled amounted to 398,199.

Swiss Issues Honour Battle

Switzerland is such a peaceful country to-day that it is difficult to associate battles with its past history, but it has had its famous conflicts, too. One of the most important of these was the battle of Laupen, fought on June 21st, 1339. The first step in the formation of the present Swiss Confederation took place in 1291 when three cantons formed a league against the House of Hapsburg. Strengthened in 1332 by the addition of Lucerne, the league became known as the Four Forest Cantons. When Berne, the most important town of Switzerland, concluded a treaty with the league in 1339, the feudal aristocracy was aroused and laid seige to the town of Laupen. In the pitched battle that ensued, tactics were employed which were later to become a permanent part of Swiss military lore. The barons and lords were defeated and the victorious confederacy was joined by many new members.

Honouring this brave defense, is a new semi-postal commemorative, with a value of 10 centimes plus 10c. The surtax is to aid invalid soldiers. The design is a reproduction of the Castle of Laupen, and the dates "1339-1939" appear at the upper left. Colours of the stamp are brown and gray, with the Swiss emblem printed in red and white.

Saint-Historian Honoured

The latest addition to France's astounding roster of commemoratives for 1939 is an issue recalling

St. Gregory of Tours, famous historian and bishop of the sixth century. The stamp has a value of 90 centimes and is printed in dark red. A striking likeness of St. Gregory dominates the design, which also includes a view of the city of Tours.

Gregory was born in 538 and died in 594. His most important writing was a history of the Franks.

San Francisco Fair Issues

Rather belatedly perhaps, but none the less welcome, comes two issues in honour of the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco.

Ecuador has released a long set, briefly described as follows: The values for regular postage have as their common design a reproduction of the Dolores Mission at the exposition. Values and colours of these stamps are: 2 centavos green, 5c dark red, 10c light blue, 50c brown, 1 sucre gray-green and 2s purple.

A view of Golden Gate Bridge provides the subject for the air mail stamps, which are printed in these values: 2c black, 5c dark red, 10c dark blue, 50c purple, 1s brown, 2s olive and 5s green.

Also issued in honour of the same exposition is a set of four stamps from French Indo-China. Inscribed "Exposition Internationale de San-Francisco 1939", the adhesive pictures a pagoda. Following are the values and colours: 6 cents gray, 9c vermilion, 23c bright blue and 39c claret.

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Paoli Sarpi and what stamp honours him?
2. What stamp bears a reproduction of the first page of a newspaper?
3. Where is Castle Bran and what stamp pictures it?
4. What stamp bears an allegorical presentation of a female figure at the tiller of a barge?
5. A stirring naval engagement involving two ships named the "Maria Isabella" and the "San Martin" is pictured on what postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. Lake Ochrida is in Bulgaria, and may be found pictured on a stamp of that country issued in 1917.
2. Antonio Onofri was known as the father of San Marino, which country honoured him postally in 1926.
3. On a Russian stamp of 1930 a family is shown reading around a large table.
4. Lithuania, in 1923, issued a stamp picturing the ruins of Trokai.
5. Bulgaria in 1902 issued a stamp picturing the battle of Shipka Pass.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Every sip of SANATOGEN is a sip of HEALTH

Convalescence after malaria, fever and other serious illness is often a long and difficult process. But weakness can be quickly overcome. Take Sanatogen! All the elements for building up the strength of blood and nerve cells are contained in Sanatogen. Even those whose digestive systems are disturbed can take it with the utmost confidence. Sanatogen enriches and revitalizes the blood, strengthens the nerves, brings back in an amazingly short time your former health and vigour. After a short course of Sanatogen you feel you have taken on a new lease of life.

"I have found Sanatogen really marvellous. Sanatogen is a boon to those who are run-down. I shall always keep this wonderful tonic and restorative beside me."
Mr. I. H. N., B. India.

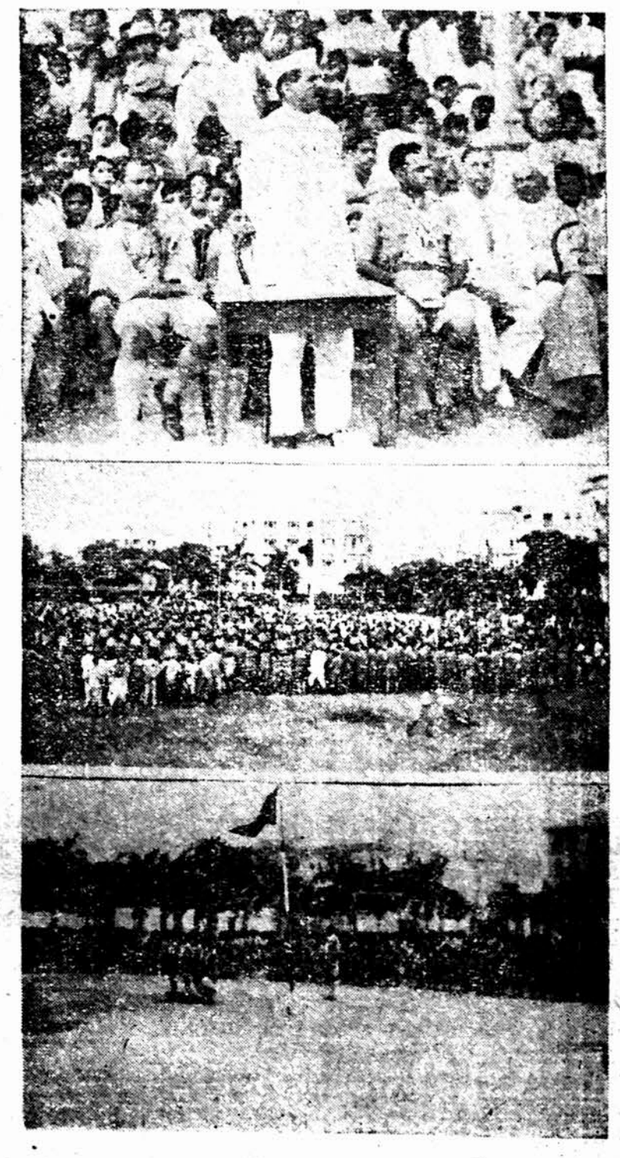
SANATOGEN
THE TRUE TONIC FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores

B.P.'s Nationalism exposed out of their own mouth—Apologies to London—Present Indian B.P. Headquarters a miracle without parents—Or is it a step-child?—Khandwa's great reception to our National Chief—Girl Scouters Camps go ahead—National Conference to put Girl Scouting on a National Basis—To meet at Nagpur, Sind in Bombay's footsteps.

The Weekly News Bulletin issued by the divorced parents of the B. P. Indian Headquarters gives a startling disclosure of the true nature of the disaffiliation of the Indian B. P. Headquarters from London and its claim to become an independent "National" Headquarters. The Bulletin begins thus:

"An important and progressive step has been taken in the Boy Scout Movement in India by their affiliation as an independent national organisation to the Boy Scouts International Bureau, the offices of which are in London." Now why this emphasis on London being the international headquarters? It is definitely an assurance to panicky Imperialists that the divorce will make no difference and old relations will be continued. The B. P. Headquarters must be congratulated for having removed even the pretence of the Geneva show last year. The fate of the Scout International Bureau is not going to be different from the fate of the League of Nations.

Now the cat jumps out of the bag: "It also has the approval of the Viceroy, who is Chief Scout of India, the Indian Government and the Indian State Governments." Oh. Oh. These are revelations which are at least amusing if they do not give the whole show of "Nationalisation" away. His Excellency the Viceroy is the Chief Scout of the Government of India. We wish Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the constitutional lawyer of the B. P. Association in India, to explain this particular political position of His Excellency in the Scout Movement. Has the Government of India become a Scout Troop with the Home Member and Executive Councillors as Patrol Leaders? Or is the grey-haired mother of Parliaments going to make a change in the Preamble of the Government of India Act in her old age? The Viceroy is the Chief Scout of Indian States. Do not the worthies in London know that Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad and many other States do not belong to the International Bureau or to the Indian Headquarters? Will it not be unpleasant for His Excellency the Viceroy to be told that he has no official relation to the Independent State Scout Associations with membership of thousands of scouts, and they in no way recognise him as their Chief Scout?



HINDUSTHAN SCOUT RALLY AT KARACHI.
(Courtesy: "Hindusthan Scout")

The Orphaned Headquarters

The Bulletin further says "The result of this affiliation will mean that Scouting in India will now be organised from its own Headquarters and will bring the Movement into closer touch with foreign countries throughout the world, thus strengthening the bonds of peace."

Now what is this Indian Headquarters? In the Triennial Conference which was summoned by the Viceroy in 1934 it was decided that the Headquarters Council of six or seven be appointed with four Indian Deputy Commissioners. In 1937 when the Triennial Conference met again it was found that no such Council was appointed and no Deputy Commissioners were appointed, but the then paid Provincial Secretary of the Punjab, Mr. H. W. Hogg became the Deputy Chief Executive Commissioner of India and he acted as the Indian Headquarters with the Nawab of Chhatari functioning in name as the National Commissioner.

But all this happened under the authority of the Constitution drawn up in London by the Imperial Headquarters from which the Indian Headquarters is now divorced.

So at the present day the whole Indian B. P. Scout Movement functions under the authority of an Executive nominated in London. The Indian Headquarters is "independent" after the London Headquarters has appointed the Viceroy as the Chief Scout "for India, of the Indian Government and of the Governments of the Indian States." And the independent "Indian Headquarters" is the creation of H. E. the Viceroy.

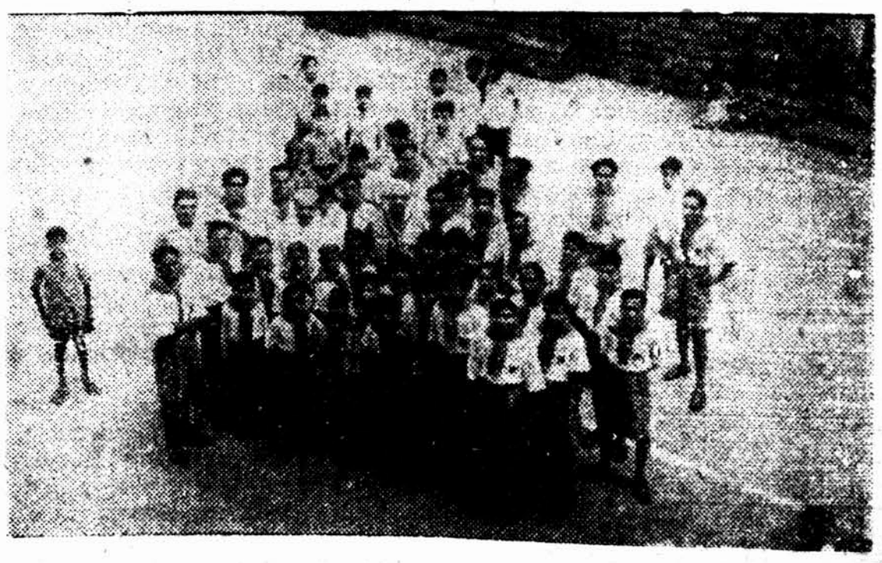
Does the London Headquarters seriously believe that all these stunts can save the B. P. Movement in India from the death to which it is doomed?

The London Bulletin further quotes the Scout Census of 1922 at 15,000 and of 1937 at 349,084. (But what about 1939 after the fateful insult and the consequent collapse?)

The Indian Headquarters has expressed its indebtedness to the London Headquarters, after nationalisation, for the great service London rendered to India during the last twenty years. Surely emasculating a nation's youth for two decades is a great service Imperialism can render.

(Continued On Page 52)

GIRL SCOUTERS IN CAMP AT BORDI, THANA DT.
(Courtesy: "Hindusthan Scout")



The N. O. C. with the South Bombay Headquarters group of Cubs, Scouts and Rovers.

World News From Across The Seas

(Continued From Page 2)

You will never stray, sir,
For we love you so.

That was in 1929, at the general election. Mr. Baldwin was defeated and the Labour Party came into office.

* * * *

Here is an extract from a letter in a London newspaper:

"I was in a village recently twenty miles to the east of Berlin. We found a poor, miserable little cripple selling ice. Four thin and pale little boys hung round; one kept his mouth open all the time and stared vacantly. Food must be very dear. A little boy of two was running about with a big swollen stomach like a pregnant woman.....Potatoes, they say."

* * * *

The Australian Commonwealth Government, has announced the prohibition of the name "Marina" or any name resembling it as a trade mark.

Applications to the Patents Office indicated that many traders were eager to capitalise the early arrival of the Duchess of Kent by the use of her Christian name. The applications have not been allowed. Ministers considered that it would be embarrassing for the Duchess to see her name on hoarding and signs everywhere.

* * * *

There is a great shortage of labour in Berlin. Even bank clerks are now being recruited for manual work.

But the recruitment is not for the armaments factories. It is for Hitler's vast rebuilding scheme, which he is pushing forward with great energy, and in which some see hopes for peace. It is understood that the new Berlin is to preserve a suitable balance between the rural and the urban.

A German visitor to London recently admired particularly the railings round the English parks. Asked why, he said, sadly, "We no longer have any railings in Berlin."

"What is that?" he was asked.

"They are being replaced by hedges," he replied innocently, for the encouragement of bird-life."

* * * *

Holding of shares in companies is not barred to British Ministers. There is nothing therefore to prevent Mr. Chamberlain from enjoying the benefits conferred on him in the will of his uncle, Sir George Hamilton Kenrick, of Birbingham, of Archibald Kenrick and Sons, hollow-ware manufacturers.

Leaving a fortune of £45,475, Sir George bequeathed his shares in Partridge, Jones and John Paton, Ltd., to Mr. Chamberlain. Partridge, Jones and John Paton are colliery owners and steel, sheet and tinplate manufacturers, of Newport. On their £2,146,188 capital they have paid recent dividends of (1935-36) 3½ per cent; (1936-37) 5 per cent; 1937-38) 6½ per cent.

Since the Government is buying huge quantities of steel sheets, the dividends are expected to rise still higher. This is a timely little windfall for a British Prime Minister!

* * * *

The bronze bust of Charles Bradlaugh, which was stolen from his grave at Brookwood last September, and found several months later under a bush, has now been restored. And the restoration is to be celebrated by an unveiling.

The bust disappeared the night before a pilgrimage by delegates who were attending a conference of the World Union of Freethinkers. An offensive inscription was left in front of the granite pedestal.

It was planned to hold the unveiling this month; but the ceremony, which was to have been attended by three M.P.s had to be postponed because of the death of Mr. Arthur Bonner, Bradlaugh's son-in-law.

Now it may be decided to hold the ceremony on September 26, which was Bradlaugh's birthday. The principal member of the Bradlaugh family now is Mr. Bonner's son Charles.

The spokesman of the Freethinkers in Parliament and one of the organisers of the Bradlaugh ceremonies, is Mr. Ernest Thurtle, son-in-law of Mr. George Lansbury, and one of the most prominent of Labour backbenchers

Mr. Thurtle won a commission during the war after serving in the ranks. His pamphlet "Shot at Dawn" was a bitter attack on the military system, and he has been attacking pretty well everything since, including his father-in-law's passion for Sunday observance.

* * * *

There were bargains at Sotheby's auction recently. A first edition of Thomas Chatterton's poems was sold for 18s., and first edition of Lord Byron's "The Corsair", and Charles Lamb's "Specimens of English Poets" fetched 10s. each.

Twelve volumes of Burton's "Arabian Nights," illustrated, were sold for £2.15s., and a first edition of "Pickwick Papers", with plates by Seymour and Phiz went for £8. 10s. The outlook for contemporary writers is indeed dismal, when the giants of posterity are valued at so little.

There was, however, one "incident" to lighten the gloom. A woman with a foreign accent bid up to £36 for Jonathan Swift's "Travels."

Mr. Des Graz, the auctioneer, knocked it down to her with a triumphant gleam in his eye, but the woman cried out in consternation: "Oh! I thought you meant shillings!"

With caustic chagrin the auctioneer reproved her.

* * * *

Sir Denison Ross has found a characteristic title for his autobiography, which he is now writing. The book is to be called "Booth Ends of the Candle."

Apart from his scholastic achievements, which brought him the Directorship of the School of Oriental studies, Sir Denison has all sorts of claims to distinction. He is the only Englishman who has had private conversations with Riza Shah in Persian and Kemal Ataturk in Turkish.

Besides these great men of Asia he places an Englishman—the late Lord Curzon. During his Viceroyalty Sir Denison saw much of him as a patron of arts. Politics also enter. He was staying with Lord Curzon at Simla when the crisis occurred with Lord Kitchener, and thus could follow the Viceroy's side of the battle at close quarters.

* * * *

Sixteen out of the eighteen chapters of Australia's "War Book"—details of whose contents are a closely guarded secret—have been practically completed.

The book contains all the plans for the Commonwealth's defence and for co-ordinating its national activities and key industries if an emergency ever arose.

The latest move took place recently, when the appointment of a Committee to co-ordinate defence activities, with similar duties to the equivalent Ministry in Britain, was announced in Canberra.

Chamberlain: And how do you pronounce "Munich" in Japanese?

Japanese Soldier: At Home they pronounce it "Tokio."

—Courtesy: "Dernier Heure," Brussels.

"Pittsburg Post Gazette":—
FERDINAND'S DOUBLE:

If these attacks on British interests and rights were to go unchecked, the British Government would be obliged to take a very serious view of the situation.

—Mr. Chamberlain in Commons.

How Plants "Breathe"

They Possess The Secret Of Storing Solar Energy

Evidence for the existence of a a hitherto unobserved basic life chemical in plants, by means of which they are able to "breathe" carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere and thus create the plant foods without which life on earth could not go on, was announced recently by Dr. E. D. McAlister, biophysicist of the Smithsonian Institution Washington.

The plant builds its proteins and carbohydrates out of the carbon dioxide and water from the air by one of the most complicated and mysterious processes of nature known as photosynthesis. In this process the green colouring matter in plants, known as chlorophyll some how traps the sunlight and in doing so makes possible the creation of the plant substances, on which all living things, man and animal, thrive either directly or indirectly.

Hitherto it had been believed that the chlorophyll acted directly on the carbon dioxide through the agency of the sunlight. Dr. McAlister, using an extremely delicate measuring device of his own invention which determines the amounts of carbon dioxide taken up by wheat seedling found that the process of photosynthesis keeps going on for some time after the plant has been left without any light, say the "New York Times."

Culture In The Dark Explained

Since it is known that chlorophyll cannot act without light, the phenomenon of plant-building in the dark could be explained, Dr. McAlister suggests, by postulating the existence of an intermediate chemical, that acts as a go-between for the chlorophyll and the carbon dioxide. The evidence indicates, according to Dr. McAlister, that this intermediate substance, itself chlorophyllous in nature, combines directly with the carbon dioxide and hands it over to the chlorophyll to complete the work of photosynthesis.

The evidence further indicates that the chemical go-between is itself created in the photosynthetic process; its creation, Dr. McAlister believes, serves as a pacemaker for the basic processes of life. It must first be created in order for photosynthesis to go on, and it disappears as soon as it has fulfilled its purpose. For this reason, he holds, it presumably will be forever impossible to isolate chemically any of the stuff itself.

When the plant is darkened, Dr. McAlister found, the whole process of photosynthesis stops, but enough of the hitherto unknown substance had been formed so that the absorption of carbon dioxide can still go on for a brief period.

At the other end of the phenomenon Dr. McAlister found a brief lag after the plant was illuminated before photosynthesis could be detected in proper proportion to the intensity of the illumination. This supposedly is the interval required for production of the initial supply of the go-between, as it must get in the lead before photosynthesis could start again.

"The conditions under which this phenomenon has so far been observed," Dr. McAlister states, "indicate that the intermediate substance is formed in relatively large quantities during the actual process of photosynthesis and not before." The evidence further indicates, he added, that each chlorophyll molecule combines with one carbon dioxide molecule, so that the chlorophyll does not act as a part of a multi-molecular unit, as some believe.

The plants through their chlorophyll, possess the secret of storing up solar energy. All efforts to duplicate the action of chlorophyll on a practical scale have so far failed.

PLANTING OF SEEDS BY 'PLANES

Soviet deserts are now sprouting grass following the planting of seeds by aeroplane this spring

The results of this novel method of reclaiming desert sands are considered very satisfactory, and aeroplanes are now being extensively used in the arid Kara-Kum region.

Aeroplanes are also used to restore the vast forests of the Soviet Union, which cover one-third of the forest area of the world. Seeds are planted in clearings and areas devastated by fire from aeroplanes flying 30 feet above the treetops.

Aeroplanes are also used to protect citrus fruits from freezing. They spray a special acid from a low altitude, which forms a mist preserving a temperature some degrees above who near the ground. Fertiliser is also sprayed from the air on flax and rice fields.

Aeroplanes have been used in the Union to annihilate millions of locusts and other pests which breed in otherwise inaccessible swamps. In the last five years locusts have been destroyed from the air over an area of nearly 5.000.000 acres.

DILEMMA OF CHILDLESS COUPLE

Should They Adopt Children?

The writer of this article in the "News Chronicle" (London) who naturally wishes to remain anonymous, is in a dilemma in which thousands of other married people must find themselves. What is the answer?

When I was 20 years old I got married. We did not envy other people who had children because it never occurred to us that we should not, one day, have some of our own.

That was 17 years ago; and we still have no children.

When we were first married we never thought about children: if we had ever stopped t think I am sure that we should have considered them a nuisance, as indeed they would have been. We lived a life somewhat different from the majority of the people who will read these words. We had, like most people, very little money: but none the less we managed to live in a sunny climate. We never stayed long in one place, because we were unsettled by nature and didn't want to make any permanent home in a foreign country.

* * * *

We lived in hotels in France, always hoping that my pen would constantly earn more and more so that we might surround ourselves with ever more and more material comforts. We didn't really bother about anything else.

Naturally, at that age, my pen brought in less and less money instead of more and more, for at the age of 20 your experience of life is so limited that you soon come to the end of its sales possibilities.

We were naturally extravagant. We always managed to spend more than we ought to have done. This extravagance was partly due to the fact that if we hadn't overspent our income we would probably have died of starvation.

When you lead a life such as that, in which the only permanent things, besides yourselves, are two suitcases and a typewriter that is always going wrong, you don't worry about not having children; and, because you don't really want them, you never stop to wonder why you haven't any.

But when circumstances teach you sense, and you go out into the world and get a job and take a house of your own, you begin to think about the subject of children, and occasionally you think it might be rather fun to have one or two.

Perhaps you don't think about it as much as you ought to.

If you are the kind of person that we are you have a tremendous lot of people you call "friends", although, in fact, the majority of them are little more than acquaintances. In some way all these "friends" whom you acquire take the place of children; they entertain and stimulate you: they tell you their problems and ask your advice; and if you are not careful they fill your life to the exclusion of much that is good, and upon them you waste and dissipate all the affection and loving-kindness you would otherwise give to a child.

I guess we have committed that folly: we attached too much, far too much, importance to our friends and acquaintances, so that, as the years went by, we never consciously missed the children that should have been ours.

* * * *

And now, after 17 years of married life, we are, I suppose, what is called, with something of a touch of contemptuous pity, "a childless couple." And we always shall be.

But in recent years the subject has frequently been painful. I see other people enjoying the tremendous felicity of children, and enjoying, too, their efforts to make those children wise and happy; and I want several of my own.

Maybe the fact that my own childhood was not happy has kept this wish for children long dormant in my heart, but I begin to believe that at last I know enough about life and about its fearful difficulties to say that I have a store of recipes for wisdom and happiness which I could pass on to someone else, so that they might be wiser and happier than I have been.

* * * *

I don't want children in order to perpetuate my family and its name. I am so indifferent as to who were my four grandparents that I care nothing for them or for the roots from which I sprang. I want children because it would give me tremendous pleasure to see them growing up as human beings, to see them finding things out for themselves, discovering happiness, and, even more, to treat them not as children but as human beings with as much right to their opinions as I or anyone else.

All the legacy that they are likely to get from me would be the remembrance of Great toleration and a cottage in the country which isn't paid for yet. But I can't help feeling that that, even, is a great deal more than most children inherit.

But all that is a dream that will now never be fulfilled. The five daughters that would like will ever remain as insubstantial as rainbows; and it's no good worrying or being disappointed.

Now, because of a success achieved by two friends, we are thinking of adopting children.

Our friends, themselves childless also, have adopted three girls. They are now seven, five and three years old; and the experiment has been a complete success. They take the children when they are but a few months old; and from that moment on their parents have no possible claim upon them. I doubt, indeed, if they even know where they are.

My friends find their children by advertising for them in out-of-the-way rural newspapers, and in their advertisements they say that they are willing to consider the legal adoption of the children of unmarried mothers to whom they may be an embarrassment.

Naturally they inquire into the health of the parents and, so far as possible, into their family histories. And all that I can say is that the experiment has made my friends happier and better people than they were before.

* * * *

But we still hesitate. One day we should have to tell the children that they were not our own: we might get impatient with them and display our impatience, the more harmful and bitter because the children were not born from ourselves: we might be as disappointed in them as we might be in one of our own children and then a wholly irrational and improper element might enter into our relations with them. We might, of course, get bored with them and regret what we had done.

So we can't make up our minds and we still hesitate. But if we hesitate much longer we shall be too old either to receive joy from them or to try and give it in return.

There we are, then: on the horns of a dilemma.

Flying Model Of Army 'Plane

A model of the Army's new stratosphere experimently plane was built by Casimir and Zenon Struzyna for exhibition at the third annual exposition of the Central Gas Modelplane Society in Chicago.

A flying model, the plane was built to scale, something not common in flying models. It weighs six pounds and is powered by two small gasoline engines. The Struzynas took two months to complete their project.

NEW BANNU'S

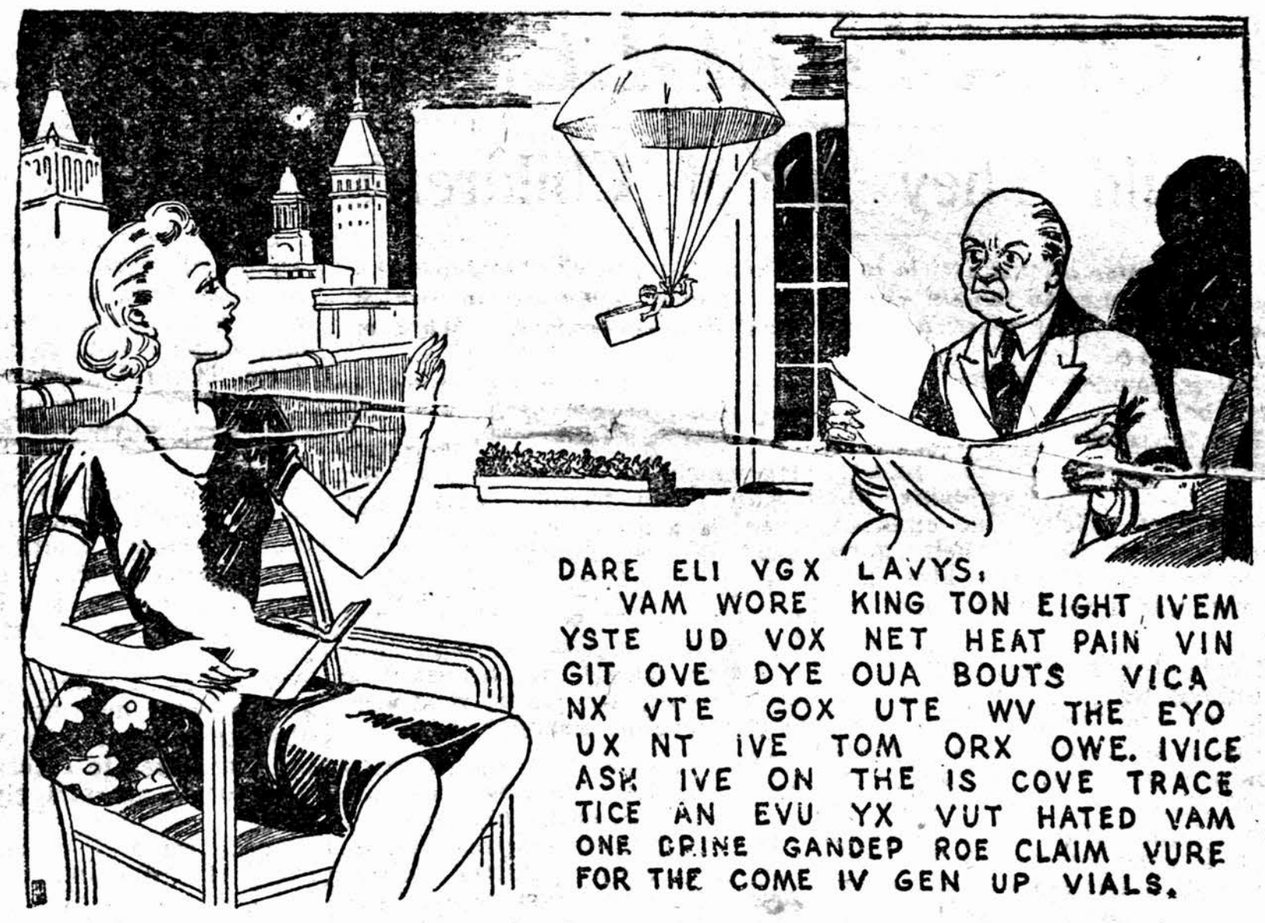
LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA BALM

is the only guaranteed specific for any variety of **LEPROSY** or **LEUCODERMA** tested by eminent physicians, irrespective of age and stage of disease. For particulars, apply with details of your ailment to:—

NEW BANNU STORES

Voongutur, Via Tadepalligudem, Godavari West.

"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"
My husband could hardly breathe because of the congestion in his head. So I asked my chemist what was good to stop a cold
"I always recommend Mistol," he said, "because its soothing medication never fails to heal the irritated membranes and open clogged nasal passages."
I brought home a bottle and immediately after my husband put a few drops in his nose, he could breathe easily again!
And just to be sure I wouldn't catch my husband's cold, I took Mistol, too.
Now, with the help of Mistol,
WE NEVER CATCH COLD!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start.
Mistol is also ideal for nasal hygiene. It cleanses and soothes the nasal passages, and helps you avoid grippe, sore throat and other contagious ailments. If you suffer from catarrh, sinus, stuffed-up head or smoker's throat, Mistol will give you immediate relief. Use Mistol regularly and enjoy nasal hygiene. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
Mistol for the NOSE and THROAT
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



DARE ELI VGX LAVYS,
VAM WORE KING TON EIGHT IVEM
YSTE UD VOX NET HEAT PAIN VIN
GIT OVE DYE OUA BOUTS VICA
NX VTE GOX UTE WV THE EYO
UX NT IVE TOM ORX OWE. IVICE
ASK IVE ON THE IS COVE TRACE
TICE AN EVU YX VUT HATED VAM
ONE DRINE GANDEP ROE CLAIM VURE
FOR THE COME IV GEN UP VIALS.

Can You Decipher This Love Letter?

"OH, look daddy! Isn't that too cute for words. Horace sent that parachute with a message from his pent house down to ours. That shows what a genius he is; another boy would have called me on the phone."

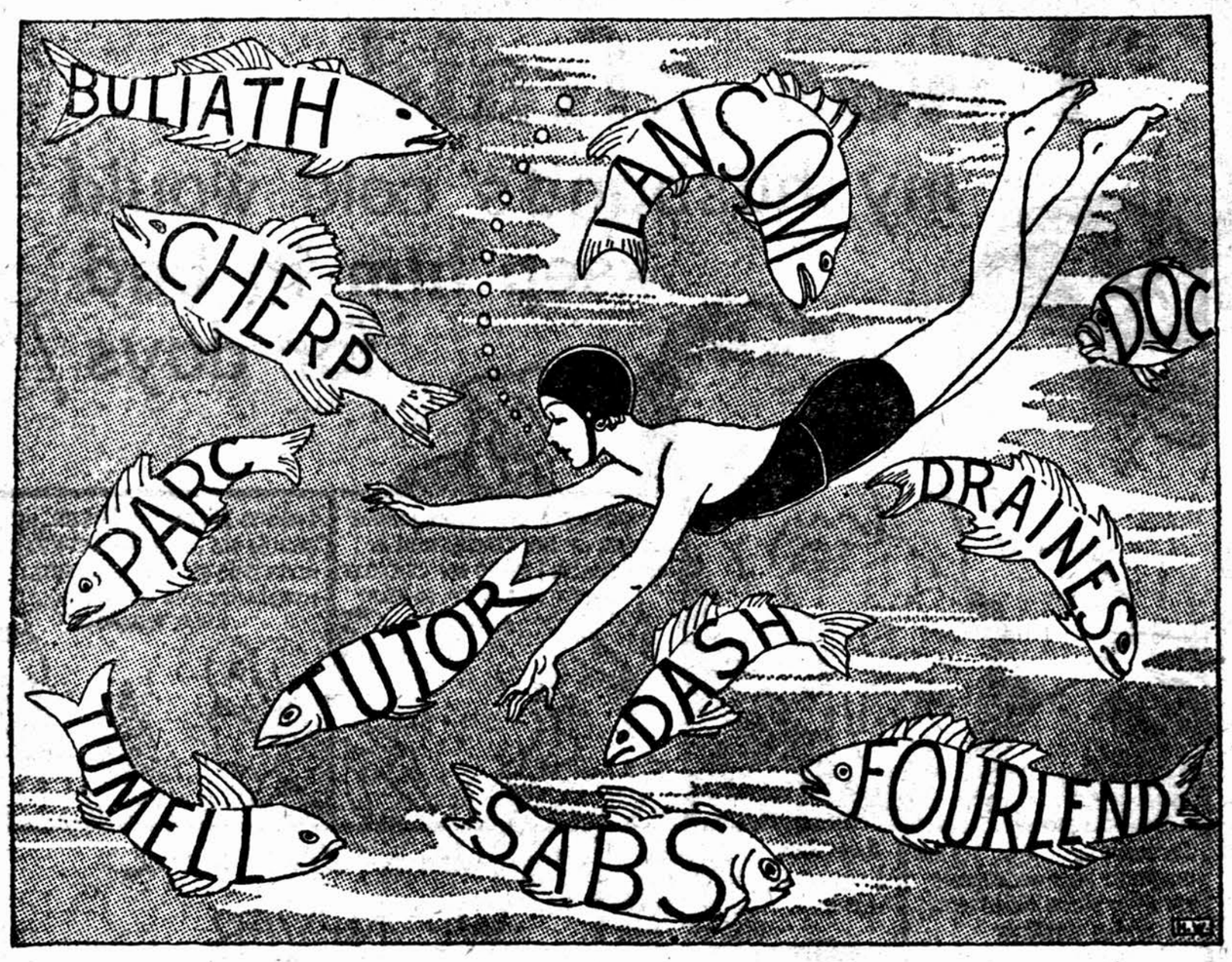
"Huh! If that artist friend of yours would use his talent in making money, instead of wasting it on such sentimental nonsense, he could take a very expensive daughter off my hands. Here, I'll grab love's little messenger and see what kind of trashy twaddle he is writing to you."

"Ha-ha. Don't make such a face, daddy. That is some more of Horace's genius. He made a code for us to use, when we write to each other. You could never read it."

In spite of the strange appearance of the communication, the code is quite simple. In the whole message there are but three letters that are not used in their ordinary meaning. One of these letters, when it occurs in the cipher, signifies that the letter it follows is repeated. Another letter runs "wild" through the cryptogram. That is, like the deuce or joker in certain card games, it can take the place of any letter the writer wishes. The third letter is merely inserted here and there to disguise the message. There is no spacing between the words of the note. The spaces shown are put there to confuse the solver.

Can you read the billet-doux?

What Are the Names of These Eleven Fish?

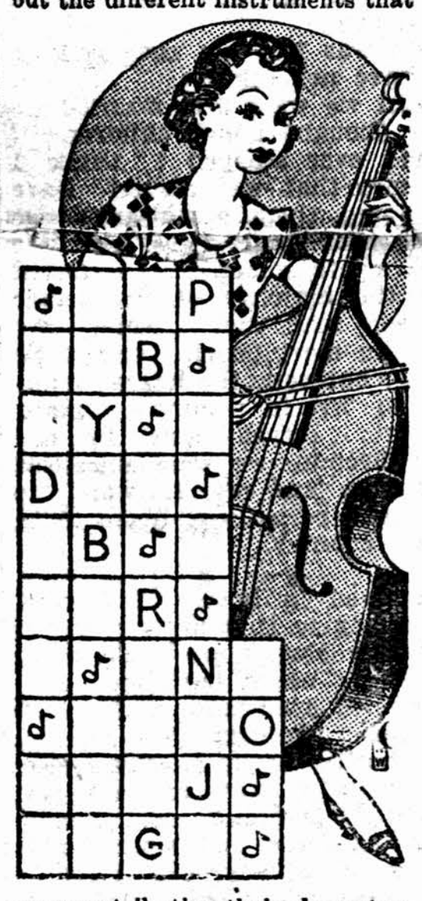


HERE you have the opportunity to observe what goes on under the waves during a fishing expedition. In this amazing spectacle, you see the fair fisher diving into a transparent fish tank and pursuing the denizens of the deep until she has caught a silvery prize. And Mazie Mal de Mer is attractive enough bait to catch any poor fish.

Can you tell the names of the eleven fish, the letters of whose names have become somewhat jumbled in the exciting submarine chase?

Words and Music

MANY an evening you have sat before your radio, enthralled by the soul-stirring music of an invisible orchestra. If you are an expert musician, you could probably close your eyes and pick out the different instruments that



were contributing their characteristic sounds to the general harmony. The average person, on the other hand, has to do a bit of thinking before he can give the names of eleven instruments of any kind, not restricting himself to orchestral instruments.

Can you fill the spaces of the horizontal rows with letters spelling the names of ten musical instruments? If you choose the correct names, the squares containing the notes, when read downward, will spell the name of still another music maker.

IF it takes a man and a half to plow a field and a half in a day and a half, how long would it take twelve men to plow twelve such fields? If you want the answer you will have to think very carefully. How about it?

Answer: One day.

Test Your Logic With This One

A BLIND traveler landed on a small island in the Pacific inhabited by uncivilized colored natives and white missionaries. The former invariably lied. The latter always told the truth.

The traveler, greeted by a delegation of three inhabitants, asked the first of these what color he was, but the inhabitant's answer was drowned by the roar of the sea.

Addressing the second islander, the traveler asked him the color of the first islander.

"He said he was white," replied the second islander.

Then, addressing the third islander, the traveler asked him the color of the second islander.

The answer was: "He is black."

Can you tell by the power of logic what was the color of the second and third islanders?

(For Solutions See Page 55)

NOVEL AMERICAN PATENTS

A vanity case with a built-in wiper bar which automatically wipes the powder from the mirror when the case is opened and closed is described in two patents granted to Floyd M. Williamson of Detroit

Photographers may take pictures over the heads of a crowd without having to stand on a box by using the periscope camera patented by Ralph M. Schofield of West Medford, Mass.

An electric iron with a transparent handle in which is an electric bulb which remains lit as long as the current is on is the invention for which a patent was granted to Taylor Cole of Midland Texas. The light serves as a reminder to prevent leaving the iron "on".

A telephone receiver which automatically switches off the radio, should it be playing, as soon as the receiver is lifted to answer or make a call is the invention of Theodore D. Bross of Hartford Conn.

NEW HORMONE

The preparation of a new male hormone from a compound isolated from the East Indian Summer fruit known as artocarpus integrifolia, or the fruit of the East Indian jack tree (related to the breadfruit), is announced in Science and Culture, published in Calcutta, by Dr. M. C. Nath of Dacca University, Bengal. The new hormone was prepared from the fruit substance artostenone, and was named artosterone. Tests on male rats by Dr. Nath and Dr. T. N. Sen Gupta, also of Dacca University, showed that the new synthetic male hormone had very high potency and compared favourably with similar hormones possessing high androgenic activity.

IN A NUTSHELL.

It was bed-time, and Mrs. Jones was overlooking the evening toilet of her small son.

"Oh, Tommy!" she exclaimed. "Look at your hand! It's all scratched and bleeding. How did that happen?"

"Well, you see, mother, those were awfully sharp teeth Jimmy Johnson used to have."

Puzzle of the Swiss Flag

THE forerunner of the modern flag was the vexillum of the ancient Roman army. This was a small red banner carried at the head of the troops. Nations that had been part of the Roman empire continued this custom, and it is not strange that during the middle ages, we find a company of Swiss soldiers marching under the red banner to fight for the Vatican.

In recognition of their valor, the Pope pinned a silver cross on their scarlet standard, and the sturdy mountaineers proudly bore this trophy back across the Alps. From that time on, the device of a small cross on a red field was used as the coat of arms of Schwyz, the canton from which the soldiers had come. Later, when the various cantons of Switzerland united, they adopted the white cross on a red field as the national flag.

It took many years to convert the Roman vexillum into the Swiss flag, but you can do so in a few minutes. Color the oblong in the drawing red. Then cut the oblong in half and join the two halves together in such a fashion that, when mounted upon a white background, the Swiss flag is formed.

Total One Hundred

CAN you obtain exactly the sum of one hundred by finding a mathematical expression in which all the nine digits are represented in their reverse order?

Solution: Nine times eight plus seven plus six plus five plus four plus three plus two plus one equals one hundred.

Bicycle Problem

IF you are interested in cycling, can you tell us, offhand, what will happen when: a bicycle is stationary with one pedal at its lowest point, and the bottom pedal is pulled backward. Note: The bicycle is lightly supported.

Answer: The bicycle will move backwards and the pedal, relatively to the cycle, will move forwards

Just Another 3-Minute Poser

OUR TRAINS LEAVE AT THE SAME TIME, BUT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS.
YOU'LL GET HOME BEFORE I WILL. YOUR TRAIN GOES A MILE A MINUTE, WHILE MINE IS ONLY HALF AS FAST.
GOODNESS! I FORGOT TO GET HIS ADDRESS OR GIVE HIM MINE.
HELLO GEORGE DO YOU KNOW IT'S BEEN A WHOLE HOUR SINCE I SAW YOU!
I UNDERSTAND YOU CAN TELEPHONE FROM TRAIN TO TRAIN. GET ME TRAIN 45 TO OSTIN.
OVER WHAT DISTANCE IS THE CALL BEING MADE???

THE end of vacation brings the beautiful summer-camp romance of George and Geraldine to a close. They are even denied the pleasure of traveling together as their home cities lie in opposite directions. How far apart are the two lovers at the instant Geraldine is making the call? Just three minutes for this one.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

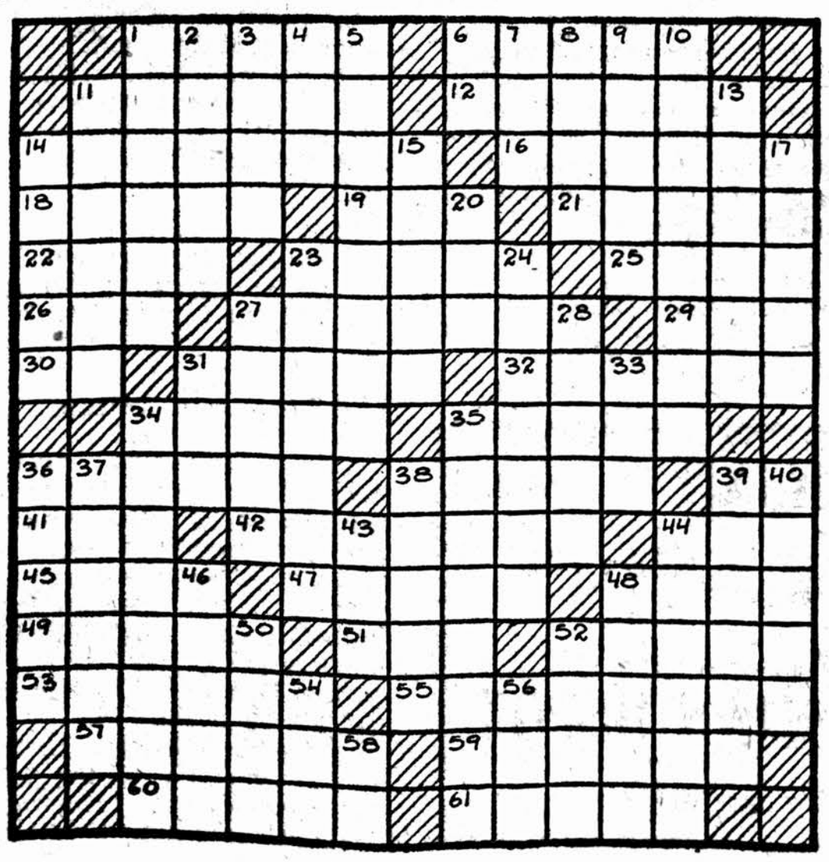
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Limits of specified length
6—Electric machine
11—Birthplace of Warren G. Harding
12—Eaten away
14—Compress
16—Flees to wed
18—Jargon
19—Hit lightly
21—Impel
22—Beverage
23—Worries
25—Aloof one
26—Conducted
27—Equine man
29—Greek letter
30—Printer's measure
31—Cluster
32—Attic
34—Analyze grammatically
35—Rescues
36—Meager
38—Skinned
39—Canadian province (abbr.)
41—Pull
42—Weasel-furred
44—Mite
45—Region
47—Repaired shoe
48—Similar
49—Intends
51—Measure of weight
52—British county
53—Group of five things
55—One who leaves will
57—Steps over fence
59—Sowed
60—Place of action
61—Cut

VERTICAL

1—Roved
2—Enthusiasm
3—Habitual fare
4—Electrified particle
5—Example
6—Personal pronoun
7—Metallic rock
8—Related
9—Smells
10—Complainers
11—Coarse woolen fabric
13—Dedicate
14—Strong rope
15—Globe
17—Hebrew month
20—Vegetable
22—Precious burnoose
24—Sweetened
27—Swear
28—Raged
31—Obstruct
33—Anarchist
34—Staged spectacles
35—Rationality
36—Impress
37—Soups
38—Guide
39—Great hunter
40—Young ox
42—Witty remark
44—Tormented
46—Caper
48—Shadow
50—Auction
52—Boil slowly
54—Lair
56—State of ocean
58—Point of compass



From Sorry to Happy

CAN you turn from Sorry to Happy with only seven stages in between?

Answer: SORRY; worry; wordy; words; wards; warps; harps; harpy; HAPPY.

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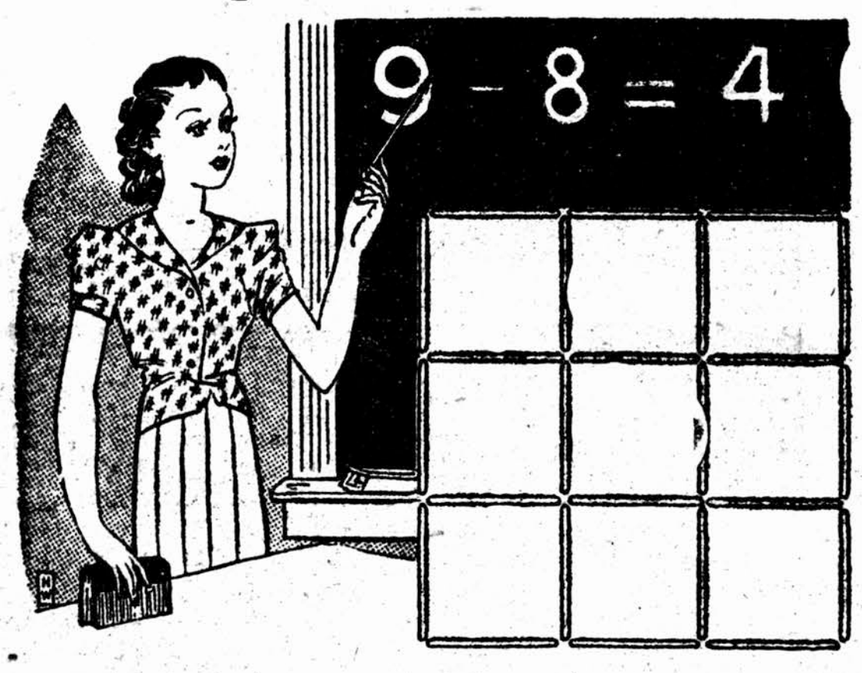
A Toothpick Subtraction Puzzle



DEEP in human nature lies the yearn to do things different, to escape the dull monotony of routine and launch into something novel and unconventional. Thus, you cannot blame Miss Pedagog if she introduces a queer subtraction into her arithmetical teaching. Like all good mathematicians, Miss Pedagog is prepared to prove her statement that 9 minus 8 equals four. She says that she can do so with toothpicks. Take 8 toothpicks from 9 squares and you will have 4 squares left. Try it. It really is not difficult to do.

A Cross-Arm Problem

TWO parallel streets contained the same number of telegraph poles, each of which was to be fitted with a cross-arm. Two linemen, Joe and Frank, were assigned to the job. Planning to start the next morning, they drew lots to see which street each would work on. Joe arrived first the next morning and had already finished three poles when Frank got there and informed him that he was working on the wrong street. Joe then started on the other street and Frank began to work with the next pole. Frank finished the poles on his street before Joe, then came over and began working on the other end of Joe's street and had finished the six last poles there when Joe got to that point. Can you tell how many more poles in all Frank completed than Joe did?

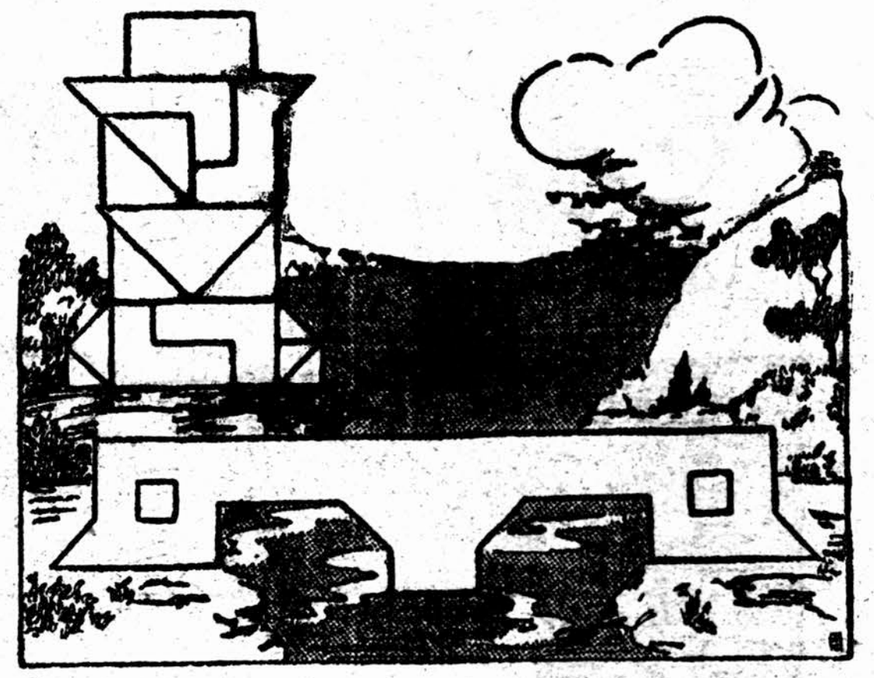
Solution: If x equals the number of poles on each street; Joe did x minus six plus three poles and Frank did x minus three plus six poles.

By subtraction we find that Frank put up six more cross-arms than Joe did.

WHAT is the shape of a kiss?

Answer: Elliptical—a-lip-tickle.

A Problem in Bridge Building



WHEN the artist painted the above landscape, he was impressed by the old tower perched on one bank of the lake. What particularly stirred his artistic soul was the unusual way in which the tower was constructed of huge pieces of odd-shaped granite. Several months later, the artist revisited the scene to add some finishing touches to the painting. To his surprise, the tower had vanished, while the outlet of the lake was spanned by a bridge. It seems that an enterprising engineer had taken down the tower and built the bridge with the pieces.

Can you cut the tower apart, following the heavy black lines, and rearrange the fifteen pieces so as to form the bridge? The artist in copying the bridge did not show the joints, so you will have to do a little engineering of your own to make the parts fit. You can color the bridge and tower with different colors and place the pieces of the tower directly on the outline of the bridge.

TAKE the name of a useful animal, insert a consonant, and find the name of a celebrated mountain; then insert a vowel and find a confection. What have you there?

Answer: Camel; Carmel; Caramel.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

ENERGY OF COSMIC RAYS

The recent findings that some of the cosmic-ray particles possess the astounding energies of 1,000,000,000,000, to 1,000,000,000,000 volts indicate the existence of super-giant elements with 10,000 positive electrical units in their nucleus, having an atomic weight of 26,000, according to a hypothesis described in The Physical Review by Dr. Felix Cernuschi, Argentine physicist, now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Uranium, heaviest element known, has ninety-two positive electrical charges in its nucleus and an atomic weight of 238.

Such super-giant elements, according to Dr. Cernuschi, could exist in white dwarf stars, whose density is 50,000 times that of water. The trillion and quadrillion-volt cosmic rays could originate, according to the hypothesis, by the splitting of the super-giant elements into several fragments, in a manner similar to the splitting of uranium by slow neutrons, as a result of which 200,000,000-volt particles are released. The hypothesis, according to its author, would kill two birds with one stone: It would explain the origin of the cosmic rays, and also provide a reason for the tremendous density of the white dwarf stars.—"New York Times."

DEBUNKING ASTROLOGY

(Continued From Page 55)

trologers as to which are the really effective factors and how their influence is to be interpreted, are so acute,

(b) and because the efforts of civilised man are capable of controlling many important events in the lives of individuals,

(c) therefore, there is very strong a priori presumtion that inasmuch as the positions of stars are for all time completely predetermined according to inexorable mathetical laws, they cannot correctly reflect the ever changing conditions in the lives of human beings, unless one assumes man to be a mere automaton.

(3) Hence those who challenge the above proposition will be justified, only if they can demonstrate that future events in the lives of men can be predicted with certainty, by means of astrology.

SOVIET'S ARMED MIGHT

(Continued From Page 7.)

dern military requirement. As early as 1933 the Red Army was ahead of the French, American and British Armies in mechanisation and since then the technical equipment per fighter has almost doubled.

The Soviet infantry and cavalry are equipped with automatic rifles and machine-guns, as well as the means of combating tanks, air-craft and chemcals, Liason with every army unit operating in the field is assured by the use of wireless.

In addition Soviet industry produces highly efficient types of heavy and light artillery and tanks of various patterns, ranging from those that can be compared to miniature fortresses to light, speedy machines.

From the Baltic to the Black Sea on the West, as well as on her eastern frontiers, Russia is well protected by a line of steel and concrete fortresses.

Colossal Air Force

No less formidable than her Army is Russia's air-force. It is the biggest in the world. The flight of Russian air-men to the North Pole, Gromov's remarkable journey from Moscow to the United States, and innumerable other exploits have proved the skill and technical advances of the Soviet flyers.

But air-mindedness is by no means restricted to the army or the professional aviator. In hundreds of aviation schools boys and girls learn the art of flying in their spare-time, while there are thousands of gliding centres and parachute towers where others can cultivate a taste for flying.

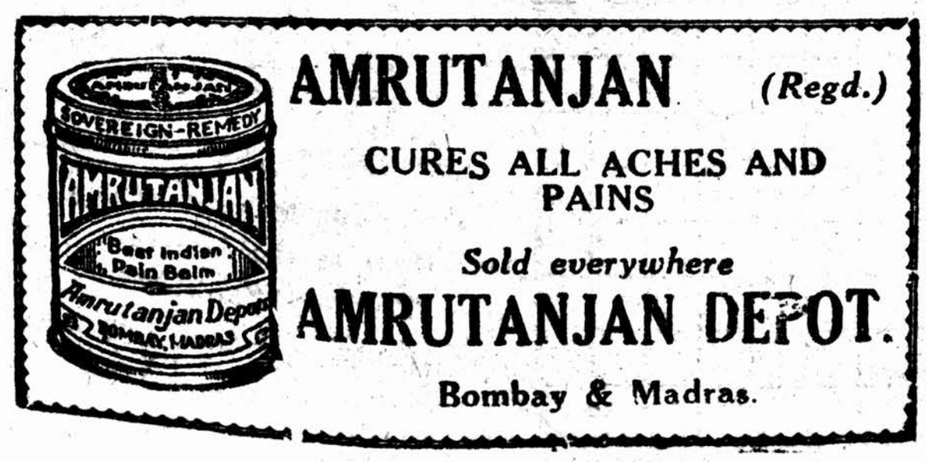
Estimates by military experts of the number of warplanes Russia possesses vary. Some place the total of effective machines at 10,000 which is four times as many as other countries are known to have. The accepted figure, however is 4,000 first-line machines. But though Russia's real air strength is a closely kept secret, foreign observers are unanimous about the quality, speed and effectiveness of the fighting power of her air-force.

Listen to the Commander in Chief of the Red Army and Navy, "To-day", declares Voroshilov, "one frequently finds in our military aerodromes not only pursuit planes but also bombers with a speed which exceeds 500 km. per hour and able to fly at a height of 14,000 to 16,000 metre".

Rapid Transport

In conclusion let me deal with an oft repeated statement that Russia possesses inadequate means of transport for her armies.

The Soviet frontier extends along the borders of the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania for more than 3,000 kilometres. Today connection is maintained with this lengthy frontier by means of 47 railway routes, 18 of which are double-track lines. There is a total of 65 railway lines interlinked by cross-tracks. If one also takes into account the motor-road between Moscow and Minsk it becomes possible for the Red Army to send 150 divisions of troops or 2 million fighting men to the frontier in less than 14 days.



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THE ART OF INDIA

(Continued From Page 8)

in the Bombay Presidency. The Ahmedabad work is famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jali" or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

More distinctly Mohamedan than those of the Ahmedabad school, the examples of Bijapur architecture are very striking. Though less refined and lacking in precious materials in their decoration, the splendid edifices erected during the Adil Shah dynasty are held by critics in higher esteem than those of the Moghuls on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportion.

At Bijapur the dome is developed to a remarkable degree The tomb of Mahmud—the well known "GOL GUMBAZ"—is a unique example showing the greatest floor space in any building in the world not excluding even the Pantheon, being roofed by a single dome. Discarding the lintel in favour of the arch, the Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India, though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the North.

Modern Architecture

Modern architecture in India may be chiefly divided into two broad divisions. There is on the one hand the indigenous Indian 'Master Builder', examples of which are to be found in the Indian States, particularly in those of Rajputana, while on the other, there is the modern British Indian architecture carried out by the Department of Public Works. The latter was often the target of criticism by the Indian public, who have been clamouring with some insistence in recent years for the preservation of what is pointed out and now universally acknowledged to be a remarkable survival, almost the only one left in the world of "living art" but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of western ideas and fashions.

Sculpture

Until modern times the use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically unknown in India. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures here and there may be quoted as exceptions; but speaking generally, the two arts were employed mostly as decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary appears to have been executed by Indian artists, for, no contemporary portrait figures or busts in marble or bronze have come down to us from the historic ruins of ancient India as in the case of Egypt, Greece and Rome.

Another peculiarity of Indian sculpture is that it has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion; and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. A lavish use of sculpture may be seen in Indian temples, often to such an inordinate extent as to mar the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline. But, for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture stands unrivalled in the world.

The most impressive specimens of these masterpieces of art are to be found in the Buddhist and Brahaminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great 'Trimurti' (The Divine Trinity) in the temple at Elephanta ranks with the greatest masterpieces of art for mystery and expressive grandeur. For this reason the historic ruins of Elephanta have always attracted the tourist and the student of art, who ought to be grateful to the Government of Bombay who have spared neither pains nor money in preserving for posterity the glorious art treasures of this historic Island.

Painting

As has already been pointed out painting was practised in ancient India more as an adjunct of architecture than as a work of art by itself. Much of the carved stone work upon ancient Indian buildings was decorated with colour as in ancient Greece, and the only paintings, in the modern sense of the term, executed prior to the Moghul period, are the mural paintings on the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh and Ceylon.

Produced at intervals during the first six centuries of the Christian era, these remarkable works exhibit all the finer characteristics of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed.

The caves of Ajanta, now famous the world over as the repositories of the best in Indian art and architecture remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, and were discovered recently quite accidentally by some army officers of Madras. When first brought to light, the paintings were well preserved, but gradually deteriorating due to the well-meant but misguided attempts of copyists and neglect of the authorities. In recent times, however, the enlightened Government of H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad have taken great pains and spent much money towards the preservation and systematic study of these invaluable mural paintings.

The introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar marks the second period in the history of Indian painting; while the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care bestowed on it by his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jehan. Uulike the works of the Ajanta painters, who designed upon a large scale the work of the Moghul school consisted in miniatures, executed in a species of opaque water colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages.

Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character, this phase of the development being closely allied to the art of the calligraphist. A remarkable school of portrait painters also arose during the Moghul period. The Hindu branch of the Moghul school, known as the Rajput school, was less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects.

Modern Painting

The Schools of Art instituted throughout England in the nineteenth century were gradually imitated in India and artistic education came to find a place in the educational system. This revival found expression in two indigenous schools of painting in Calcutta and Bombay. Except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, the Calcutta school has chiefly devoted itself to painting and drawing; while the Bombay school covers a wider field and in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design, it possesses a special school of architecture and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts.

DEMOCRACY HAS ITS DEFECTS

(Continued From Page 8)

a passenger train. He must learn his art before practising it in a responsible position. So it is in all walks of life, and so it must be in the matter of political power. Either the vote is of no consequence at all and is worthless or it ought to be exercised only by those reasonably prepared to exercise a share of control over the nation's affairs. Therefore, before democracy can be truly successful, we shall have to learn how to improve the hereditary traits of the masses. At present we are allowing them rather to deteriorate than improve, concentrating attention solely upon environmental improvements.

A WORLD PROBLEM

A defect in democratic government which has been reluctantly admitted through stress of recent events is the impossibility of waging successful warfare against ambitious totalitarian states without, for the time being at least, adopting some of their methods. Naturally we do not want to shape our destinies with such ends in view; for our ambitions lie in the direction of peaceful progress and not in wars of conquest But so long as there are peoples who are dissatisfied with their share of the world's fertile lands we shall have to be prepared to resist armed force. I have pointed out over and over again, as one crying in the wilderness, that virile peoples with high birth rates and very limited land areas will never be satisfied with the present distribution of lands, and cannot possibly be prevented from attempting to improve their position except by armed might, which will be a constant drain on the resources of the land-satisfied nations like Britain, France, Russia and the United States—or else by grants of fertile land or the right to colonize and develop such lands without too hard conditions At present every American nation and every British colony or Dominion makes those conditions so hard as to be tantamount to a veto on immigration. This state of things will have to be recognized and ended before "the world can be safe for democracy."

Graft and corruption are such well-known defects of almost every democratic state—some much more than others—that one hardly needs to mention them. These are things that result from lack of character, lack of true patriotism and lack of a general high level of morality; and so long, therefore, as the masses govern and those masses have not a sufficiently high moral standard to put down such practices, they will continue. They show little indication, so far, of diminishing In most democratic states they are very much on the increase Again the only way to end such things is a very slow process—not through education alone, or environmental improvement, but through improvement in the inborn qualities of the average citizen. And that can only be achieved through the study of practical eugenics.

Wherever we sincerely wish to better conditions, we must begin by honestly recognizing defects. Then we must seek their causes, not with any preconceived pet theories of cause and effect, but with logical method and a real desire to know the truth, whatever that may turn out to be, even if it should oblige us to abandon our most cherished beliefs Let us seek "the fearless assertion of truth and the unveiling of illusion"—for nothing else will serve our purpose. Instead of trying to make truth fit our beliefs, we must learn to make our ideals fit in with truth.

COMPETITIONS

Solutions of price competitions prepared astrologically by the recipient of the Title of Professor from the late Maha Raja of Cochin, Rs. 5/- Annual Horoscope weekly details for 1 year Rs. 2/8. Full Life Reading Rs. 15/-. Five questions about your future Re. 1/6. Malayalee Mantras for success in Life and Love; Grade 1 in silver locket for 7 months Rs. 2/8; Grade 2 in silver locket more potent, for 17 months Rs. 5/-; Grade 3 in gold locket super potent, for 7 years Rs. 25/. Postage extra. Specify profession; and time; place and date of birth; If not known time of writing. Details free.

Prof. KOCHUPARET, B.,
P. O. Kottayam, Travancore.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

OF COURSE, I KNOW THERE'S NO SHARKS IN THIS POOL BUT THERE'S NOTHING ELSE EITHER SO I MIGHT AS WELL FISH FOR SHARKS!
GLADYS PARKER

Modern World

I

Who rule our Souls?
Some earthy,
Mirthy priests;
Some needy,
Greedy priests.
Some soapy
Ropy priests.

II

Who rule our Bodies?
Some loudy,
Rowdy mob;
Some lusty,
Rusty mob;
Some hooky,
Crooky mob.

III

Who rule our Minds?
Some pretty,
Petty friends;
Some haugty,
Naughty friends;
Some coffee
Toffee friends.

IV

Who rule our Brains?
Some titty,
Bitty books;
Some newsy,
Viewsy books;
Some phrasy,
Mazy books.

—JAGAT S. BRIGHT, M.A.
Khalsa College,
Bombay.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 45)

but the greatest service it has rendered to India is to decay before it could come of age.

The paragraph on India ends thus: "The wording of the Scout's Promise..... in India is almost identical with that used in Great Britain." Amen.

So the Imperialist Britisher in England will now sleep his dream of contentment that the Empire is safe in God's keeping and the Indian Heaquarters is safe in the Viceroy's keeping.

N.O.C. At Khandwa

Thousands of the public had thronged the railway station together with 500 Scouts in uniform when Pandit Bajpai detrained at Khandwa from Bombay to begin his C. P. tour. On the 3rd there was a grand public rally in the grounds of the Government High School where the Scouts gave demonstrations and displays on Scoutcraft, First Aid, Traffic Control, Scouting, Rural Development, Takli Spinning, etc. Addressing the Scouts, Panditji asked the boys and girls to be industrious, pull together, and play the game. The N.O.C. visited the local schools and attended a great Camp Fire in the evening which is said to be the biggest witnessed in Khandwa. Bajpaiji met the leaders of the Movement and discussed with them the intensive organisation of the Girl Scout Movement. The Girl Scout organiser of C.P. was present at Khandwa.

Girl Scouters' Camps

Bombay had two Girl Scouters' Camps at Ahmedabad and Bordi. The National Girl Scout Movement has great appeal for the girlhood and it takes its place where it never existed under the ill-organised B.P. regime. The Girl Scout Committee in the Provincial Association has submitted a detailed report and five persons will represent a National Girl Scout Conference at Nagpur during August. It is hoped that complete details of the Girl Scout Section will be prepared at the National Conference. India will give a lead to at least some European countries, especially England in the matter of the close cooperation between the "two humanities" who are born under Nature to function together for all. It is understandable that Local Associations of the Boy and Girl Sections should function separately considering the very close contact that Scout technique involves, but there is no reason why the two Movements whose aims and programme are so akin should function under separate management. The separation in Europe can perhaps be understood but India with its traditional respect for womanhood will prefer to march together towards her goal of national emancipation.

Sind Follows Bombay

Our congratulations to our able organiser, Mr. S. M. Desai, for having successfully established the Hindusthan Scout Association in the heart of the Sind Province.

Over and above visiting Karachi, Mr. Desai has encircled the main centres in Hyderabad, Dadu, Larkhana, etc. The local Association at Karachi was inaugurated at a Grand Rally where the Mayor presided. Mr. Rustam Sidhwa is a great friend of the Hindusthan Scout Association and there is no one in Karachi who to-day works harder for any national cause. We hope Sind will stand behind the H.S.A. and demonstrate great achievements when the National Commissioner will visit the Province before the end of the year.

His plate is always polished after

Scott's Porage Oats

The breakfast to put heart and strength into any youngster! Real Scottish Oats—such oats as gave the famous Scottish heroes strength for their doughty deeds. Scott's Porage Oats are Scotland's Best, the finest in quality, the richest in nutriment of all breakfast food.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay.

Cupid In Extra-ordinary Tangle

Actress Marries Ex-Husband's New Wife's Ex-Husband

Miss Adrianne Allen, the British actress, was married at the Chanctonbury register office in mail week to her ex-husband's new wife's ex-husband.

The bridegroom is Mr. William Dwight Whitney, a New York lawyer.

Her marriage in 1929 to Mr. Raymond Massey, stage and screen star, was dissolved a fortnight earlier, says the "News Chronicle" correspondent. A week later Mr. Massey married Mrs. Dorothy Whitney, whose marriage to Mr. Dwight Whitney was dissolved two years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are going to Paris for their honeymoon.

The marriage was by licence and Miss Allen, whose home is at Rosings Farm, Thakham, a few miles from Storrington, went to the register office with Mr. Whitney to give notice.

THE OLD VICARAGE.

The office was formerly the vicarage and the room in which the marriage took place looks out over a rose garden. Flowers from the garden decorated the room.

Miss Allen wore a simply-cut costume and Mr. Whitney a lounge suit.

The witnesses included Miss Allen's mother and Miss Allen's two little sons were present.

The marriage, cables the New York "News Chronicle" Correspondent, came as a complete surprise to New York, and there was moaning at many a night club bar over the missing of this, the biggest "gossip story" of this year.

Cafe society's rumour-mongers had decided that Mr. Massey was going to marry Tamara Geva, who had played with him in "Idiot's Delight" in London.

Rumoour-mongers did not even have the chance to link the names of Miss Adrienne Allen and Mr. Dwight Whitney together. Apparently nobody knew of his telephone call to her, or of his offer to attend to the legal details of her divorce.

FOUR CHILDREN.

Another lawyer conducted her suit in Nevada when the divorce was granted.

Miss Allen returned to England immediately after and according to friends here Mr. Whitney was at Southampton to meet her.

Mr. Raymond Massey and the former Mrs. Whitney, having been married, had gone to Hollywood, where Mr. Massey is beginning work on a film.

Four children are concerned in the two marriages—the Whitney children, aged seven and three, and the Massey children, aged four and two.

"You didn't carry out your plans to elope?"

"No. I found father was planning to move, and I didn't know where we'd find him when we got back."

* * * *

Mother: "Do you know what happens to little girls who tell lies?"

Mary: "Yes. They grow up and tell their little girls that they'll get curly hair if they eat their spinach."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

THESE SHALL SAVE INDIA

(Continued From Page 4)

cases of misbehaviour by any of the pupils.

The Cycle Patrol has not yet come into existence in our country. Many schools in the suburbs and the City are already busy preparing boys and girls according to the draft Code supplied. The first Cycle Patrol in India is expected to be formed next month in a High School at Bandra. The duties of the Safety Cadets of the Squad who form the Cycle Patrol are to train beginners to ride well and to give certificates of competency as soon as they are able to control their vehicle properly and have a good knowledge of the Highway Code. Parents of those children who fail the test are warned by the Headmaster or Headmistress that it is dangerous for the children to cycle to School and that they must not do so until the leader of the Cycle Patrol certificates to their competency.

Safety Cadets

The duty of the Safety Cadets who form the Health Patrol in the Squad is to see to the cleanliness of the school premises and to each children to keep their classrooms and desks clean and tidy. Even the personal appearance of the children and the cleanliness of their clothes can to some extent be attended to by the Cadets. Short articles on health and cleanliness are written by these Cadets for the School Magazine, or if there is no Magazine, they are typed out and put up week by week on the School Bulletin Board.

Monthly Magazine

Realising the immense propaganda value of the written word, the Safety Squad Association publishes a monthly Magazine for children. It is very appropriately called, "RADIANT YOUTH", and is sold for the very moderate price of one anna; an annual subscription costs only one rupee, post free. The Magazine is distributed all over India, and is so popular locally that over 2,500 copies are sold monthly in the City and Suburbs.

One very interesting feature of the journal that must be commended is the series on "Picnic Spots round Bombay". There is also a special page for Stamp collectors. Mr. Trollip has just completed a series on "Safety Exhibitions and How to Conduct Them", and is now contributing chapter by chapter a lecture-demonstration on Road Safety which should prove most valuable to Scout Masters and Teachers, especially in City Schools.

Education Department

Since June this year, valuable help has been forthcoming from the Education Department of the Province. Safety teaching has been made compulsory in Primary Standards, I, II and III, and it is understood that a Safety Syllabus will be included in the Secondary School Syllabus next year. If the Municipal Schools would follow the lead as well, much useful information would be given to our children and the number of accidents in the home and on the streets would be considerably reduced.

A text-book on Road Safety, called "STOP LOOK LISTEN", has been published by the Safety First Association of India and is already being used by standards three and four in certain Schools. Mr. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, who wrote the English edition jointly with Mr. Trollip, is now arranging for a translation of the book in Marathi, Urdu and Gujerati.

Schools and parents interested in the Squad Movement or the Safety Magazine for children can obtain full particulars from Electric House, Fort, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 5)

stimulating an increasing interest in European politics. In fact this raises certain very crucial points which an organisation with bourgeois leadership and dominated, as it now is, by imperialist countries, will not be able to meet unless it carries on an intensive political education among its members. For most of these women are very ignorant of serious politics. They have never been taught the fundamentals of our present problems. They are, therefore, not in a position to have a correct approach to their big task or tackle these difficult questions effectively.

To begin with most countries are very insular in their outlook. Europe never bothers to understand America and "vice versa," and both completely ignore the existence of the coloured man's country. They are the concern only of the statesmen whose business it is to keep the Empires safe for the Mother countries.

(To Be Continued).

(IN THE NEXT ARTICLE MRS KAMALADEVI DEALS WITH THE ARAB-JEW CONFLICT IMPORTED IN THE DISCUSSION IN THE CONGRESS AND HOW INDIA INTERVENED AND STRAIGHTENED UP THE REAL ISSUES SHE ALSO POINTS OUT HOW THE CONGRESS WAS TURNED INTO THE COCKPIT OF NARROW NATIONALIST POLITICS OF EUROPE, EVENTUALLY RESULTING IN THE WALK-OUT OF THE EGYPTIAN DELEGATES, ETC.).

L. C. C. BANS CADETS IN SCHOOLS

Labour Leader Denounces "Class Privilege" In The Forces

The London County Council by 70 votes to 40 decided last month to continue the prohibition of Cadet Corps in its schools.

Once again the Municipal Reform Opposition attempted to reverse the decision of March, 1935, which prohibited cadet corps in L.C.C. secondary schools. In resisting the proposal Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., leader of the council, criticised the principle of finding "the private from the elementary school, the N.C.O. from the secondary school, and the higher officer from the public school." "I do not call that democratisation of his Majesty's forces," he said.

"There is still class privilege in the appointment of the officer class in the armed forces of the Crown," he went on. Traditionally the Conservative party regarded the armed forces as an instrument of class predominance rather than of democratic service to the country. If the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Air Ministry wished to make wider facilities for the training of officers would it not be better if their minds turned in the direction of setting up, perhaps four, perhaps six, centres of training for potential officers? Then boys who wished, and whose parents freely wished it, could have a really adequate training in their spare time. For the first time there would then begin the training of the potential officer on a comprehensive, thorough-going, and scientific basis instead of the accidental basis in the O.T.C.s and cadet corps now.

If such a suggestion, coupled with the breaking down of financial restrictions which now made it almost impossible for the lower or middle class boy to become an officer, were considered the L.C.C. would consider making it known to boys and parents.

Sir Harold Webbe, leader of the Opposition, who moved the resolution to rescind the previous decision, recalled that he recently described Mr. Morrison as a "pinchbeck Napoleon." "Perhaps he would prefer that I should be a little more accurate and described him as a remarkable combination of the dominant egotism of Hitler and the adaptability of the Vicar of Bray." Sir Harold said. Cadet corps in secondary schools were a first-class instrument of education. There were boys who desired to do what they could to prepare for the day when they might be called upon to serve their country.

Mr. Charles Robertson (Labour), chairman of the education committee, said the committee did not regard military training as within the ambit of its work as an education authority. The council had freely offered to the Government its school organisation and its technical personnel in connection with Territorials and other activities.

Lord Beatty (Municipal Reform) said that it was the inculcation of the national spirit in our youth which would count in the long run. Instructors in the militia had told him after only a fortnight that those who had been in cadet corps at school showed up those who had not.

"In Germany one of the greatest anxieties of the High Command is the shortage of the N.C.O.s." he added. He estimated that assuming 50 per cent of the boys in the cadet corps became N.C.O.s there would be sufficient for two divisions.—"Manchester Guardian."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

I'M RETURNING THIS RADIO, ALL THE PROGRAMS NOW DO NOTHING BUT ASK QUESTIONS AN' I'M JUST SICK AN' TIRED OF ANSWERING THE DARN THING!
GLADYS PARKER
6-26

"He lis.er·· mouthed"

"Did he really! I hope he put his hand in front of it."

A Portrait Of Lord Halifax

(Continued from Page 3.)

their faults and possibly their insular and caste prejudices. Those faults have played a singular and not inconsiderable role in the strangely varying British foreign policy of recent years as when certain distinguished Fellows of All Souls, on many occasions, openly encouraged that German expansion to the east which Britain eventually decided she must check even at the risk of a European war. But those faults and prejudices were not the ones which characterized the German Fuehrer, who had not only missed the Oxford influence but was made of different stuff and dwelt in a different mental world

Thus it was far more than mere personal incompatability which divided those two interlocutors at Berchtesgaden—Lord Halifax, the English squire, descended from such historic families as the Courtenays and the Greys, one of the best representatives of the "governing class", a diplomat and statesman who in India had tackled the greatest single imperial problem; and Hitler, son of a small Austrian functionary but now unchallenged master of Germany, a man without "family" (as Dr. Holmes would have put it) yet with more power than any other individual in Europe, a man who had not even been abroad (save on formal visits to Italy) and knew nothing of the world outside Germany, a newcomer hurled into the centre of the European stage by what Ortega called the revolt of the masses.

On the one hand the traditional aristocratic England, not greatly changed, with its characteristic virtues and shortcomings; on the other hand a strange mixture of the traditional militaristic Prussia and of a new revolutionary nationalism with nihilistic and collectivist—almost communist—tendencies. It is hardly surprising that neither understood the other.

In this meeting one might perceive more than the gulf between two ruling classes, one very old, the other very new; more even than the gulf between two nations. For there the older Europe, so long the principal bearer of Western civilization, encountered the new Europe of fascism which frankly seeks to replace that inherited civilization with something very different.

The contrast was accentuated by the fact that Lord Halifax personified not only gentility but gentleness. "He has a human touch reminiscent of Lincoln", said a friend.

Loyal Supporter

It is because of this quality that Lord Halifax is not ambitious or pushing. He was content to play a secondary role when Anthony Eden was Foreign Secretary. He was willing to take over the Foreign Office at a moment when the Prime Minister had assumed personal charge of foreign affairs. He loyally supported Mr. Chamberlain throughout his adventure in "appeasement" which failed to appease, and continued to support him when he applied in Poland's case exactly the opposite policy and reasoning from those he applied in Czecho-Slovakia's case. But it has been widely believed in London that Lord Halifax has supported the second policy with greater enthusiasm than the first—that all along he has been one of the Ministers who favoured a firmer tone and faster rearmament at home.

"He is less dour and more supple than the average Yorkshireman", said one who knows Lord Halifax well. "He is less doctrinaire and more practical than Lord Cecil, for example; but he lacks the dramatic qualities and vocabulary of a Lloyd George or a Churchill. Some think he lacks their vigour also, but he can be very determined when his mind is made up."

Yorkshire labour leaders say Lord Halifax is the greatest asset of the Conservatives in that county because workers and farmers esteem him highly for his fairness and integrity. At Garrowby Hall, his country house in the picturesque Yorkshire wilds a red brick structure built piecemeal around a cobbled courtyard and standing in a hilly park—he leads the life of a country gentleman who loves nature and likes to hunt. Until he went to India he maintained his own pack of hounds, but since his return he has hunted with the local Middleton Foxhounds (of which he is joint master). He plays tennis and likes to read detective and ghost stories.

Lord Halifax much prefers Garrowby Hall and Hickleton Hall (the gray stone Georgian mansion which his family has occupied since 1829) to that historic room at the Foreign Office. But that endless chain of red boxes has bound him to Whitehall, even on some week-ends when London is half deserted.

He has usually been there, watching the wavering lamps of Europe, from about 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 or 8 at night. Then the relentless red boxes have pursued him to his town house in Eaton Square, where he has spent evenings perusing their disquieting contents. He must appear frequently in the House of Lords to answer questions for the government and he must spend much time receiving visits from Ambassadors and Ministers.

One morning recently the Russian Ambassador waited impatiently in the room adjoining the Foreign Secretary's—a reminder of the British Government's final acceptance of the doctrine that Europe's peace (in the West and the East) was indivisible. That acceptance revolutionized British policy during the tenure in the Foreign Office of the tall, thin Yorkshireman who paved the way for peace in India and has striven to perform a similar service for Europe.—("New York Times Magazine".)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
HAVEN'T YOU GOT ONE WITH A WHISTLING RADIATOR SO I CAN TELL WHEN IT'S ABOUT TO BOIL OVER?
6-28
GLADYS PARKER

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NAGPUR:- Amrut Pharmacy Ltd.
AHMEDABAD:- Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
BARODA:- A. Roy & Co: Raopara Road.

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DEBUNKING ASTROLOGY

(Continued From Page 1)

the rule will be accepted as valid, the degree of validity being determined by the ratio of correct results to the total number of answers.

(4) As the question of the reliability of astrology is in dissolubly bound up with the question of "True Ayanansha," any claimant for this prize ought to be able to give a satisfactory reply to the question at the beginning (under the 'first way to demonstrate.')

The prizes will be given in full if the evidence is completely satisfactory. If it is partially satisfactory, only a part of the amount will be given.

EXPENSES.

No expenses on any account will be paid to any competitor or claimant.

Critics Answered

The criticism come under three heads:—

(1) Mention of sure astrological rules.
(2) Instances of fulfilled predictions.
(3) Mention of alleged facts regarding astrology and alleged mistakes of mine.

With (1) and (2) I have already dealt at the beginning. Statements under the 3rd head are given below, together with my reply.

MR. THIRUVENKATACHARYA'S STATEMENTS.

(1) Any standard book on astrology... will conclusively prove that astrology is a science.

MY REPLY.

(1) There is no such proof. On the contrary, Mr. Naylor, the well-known Astrologer says "Astrology is not yet a science." In the present state of astrological knowledge, the practitioner makes his judgments in the same way that an 18th century physician made his diagnosis."
—"Astrology" Vol. 7 page 27.

(2) By means of astrology one is forewarned and therefore forearmed.

(2) If the danger A is predetermined is not the harm B predetermined? If however, the result B is modifiable, is not the danger A also modifiable and hence uncertain? Where is then the certainty in the prediction? Please, "consider the inconsistency."

(3) Correct wording is planets, not stars.

(3) The sun is not a planet, and the moon is a satellite. The fixed stars also have to be taken into consideration. Besides, mark the usage "What "the stars" foretell." Hence the correction suggested is not called for, especially when I had added the words 'including planets' in brackets after the word star.

(4) The epochs of twins are different.

(4) What I have said is with regard to conjoined twins, and since conjoined twins are regarded by scientists as resulting from the duplication of a single impregnated ovum, their prenatal epochs cannot be different.

(5) Whatever the system (of astrology), the conclusions will be the same.

(5) The conflicting predictions by astrologers are a strong evidence of the falsity of this statement. Astrological journals will furnish any number of instances of this.

(6) No unsettled differences among astrologers, as to the heliocentric or geocentric systems.

(6) The Rocicrucian Magazine (An American Journal) used to stress the importance of considering heliocentric positions in judging of human beings, and even published tables of these positions for the use of students.

(7) Whether the birth time horoscope or the conception time horoscope, or the epochal horoscope is chosen, the results have been found to be the same.

(7) Mr. E. H. Bailey holds that the "prenatal Horoscope is necessary to supplement the indications of the birth-time horoscope.

(8) Mr. Bailey's epochal theory gives correct results.

(8) In this connection, please read the following:—

"Some years ago my prenatal epoch was cast by one of the leaders of this theory. At a recent lecture given by the writer, this same map was placed upon the black-board, and the astrologers in the audience were asked to confirm or deny seven of the most prominent questions relating to the map, such as marriage etc. Not one of the seven answers given was correct."
—Conan Shaw, in "Astrology" Vol. VI, page 228.
—"Prenatal epochs are still to be shown infallible guide."
—Rigel, in "Astrology" Vol. IX, No. 4, page 170.

(9) The lunar house is not the first house.

(9) I have seen astrologers interpreting horoscopes that way, such horoscopes being called "Rashi-pradhan'." However, conceding that this statement is inaccurate, the undoubted differences pointed out are so great that they amply justify my contention that they materially affect the certainty in the result.

(10) The house-division of Shripati is the correct one.

(10) The fact that a controversy is still going on in astrological journals is a flat contradiction of this. Also see the following:—

"The procedure . . with all due respect to the hoary authority of Shripat-paddhati, is unworthy of the merest tyro in mathematics. Abstruse trignometrical equations were probably outside the scope of the Shripat-paddhati."
—Cyril Fagan in "Astrology" VIII, page 157.

(11) When A and B are not interrelated, how can we say that because A (clairvoyance) is true, therefore B (i.e., astrology) is false?

(11) There are innumerable reliable instances of occasional correct predictions by mediums. For instance, see articles on Telepathy and Clairvoyance by Prof. Seal and Mr Price in 'John O'London's Weekly of March 3 and 10, 1939.

Also Cheiro and other astrologers (e.g. the late Mr. Nawathe) say that without Yogic powers astrologers can not be very successful.

I have not argued that because clairvoyance is true therefore astrology is false, my arguments is that so long as astrological rules are not proved to be capable of yielding reliable results, wonderful predictions, have to be attributed to some other art, or power, whatever name you might give it. "I do not press for the claims of clairvoyance. I have already said that wonderful predictions might be mere flukes."

Mr. Padmanabha's Criticism

(1) Is the author a true doubter?

(1) The offer of a prize and willingness to refer the matter to a Committee is a sufficient reply to this.

(2) Influence of planets.

(2) I have expressly stated in my Marathi book published in 1935 that I do not maintain that heavenly bodies do not affect the earth in any way. What I question is whether their effect on individuals can be calculated and defined.

(3) Slavery in a different form, etc.

(3) If a wide interpretation like this be put on a statement and corresponding facts assumed to be true, any statement can be justified.

(4) Effort can take us nowhere (i.e. man cannot achieve everything).

(4) I do not mean that efforts by any one individual, but efforts by a civilised society or nation can greatly modify the mishaps previously associated with certain aspects of stars. By no means do I mean that an individual can achieve everything, but fully admit that man's power is very much limited.

Mr. P. N. Rav's Criticism

(1) Mr. Gokhale is under the impression that Negroes were slaves from the very beginning.

(1) The expression used by me is "Negroes in U. S. A." This cannot be taken to mean Negroes in general.

(2) Medicine could be compared with astrology.

(2) In my article I have stated the difference and ended with the significant query "Where are the rules in astrology that can compare with these? Please, demonstrate."

(3) If an astrologer is unable to see his own future it is no fault of astrology.

(3) What I have said regarding the failure of astrology is not with reference to astrologers in general but with regard to those editors of astrological magazines and starters of Astrological Societies, who advocate the utility of astrology but are seem to be ignorant about the future of these magazines and societies. Instances of ignorance in regard to their own future even in the case of well-known experts can be given.

(4) Marriage will "surely take place". It may not be performed according to existing rites.

(4) I leave the readers to judge whether those aspects which in old days existed at the time of the marriage of Brahmin girls (generally between 8 and 12 years of age) do bring about similar things now!

A Possible Query

Having so far shown the futility of the objections of my critics, I wish to answer a possible query by the critics and advocates of astrology. These may ask "The critics have mentioned certain sure astrological rules Try them, and prove that they do not stand a logical test. If you do not do so, does it not prove that the claim of the critics is just."

MY REPLY:—

In the first place, as mentioned at the beginning this demand is against the law of evidence. Another reason is this The usual experience in such cases is that if after applying the rules, failures are pointed out, the advocate tries to explain them away on the ground that certain additional provisos were not taken into consideration.

This is wrong. To bring in another questionable proposition in support of a disputed proposition is illogical. However, conceding for the time that this is a legitimate procedure, we ask:—"If you can thus find out our mistakes and claim to show how by taking into consideration some other laws correct results can be obtained why not apply the rules to fresh cases and demonstrate how correct results can be invariably obtained.

Hence my request (and insistence) to my critics is that they should show by actual results how the rules are correct. At the same time I may tell my critics that my experience of their alleged reliable rules does not at all necessitate a change in my views expressed so far.

Conclusion

(1) So long as no inductive proof of a relation between certain aspects of stars and any class of events can be adduced, the attempt to know the future by means of stars does not seem likely to succeed.

(2) Even if stars indicate the future, then because

(a) the differences among as-

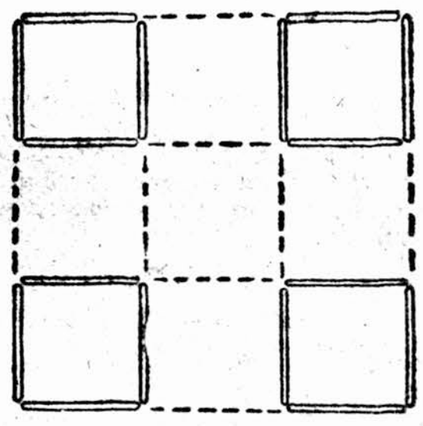
(Continued On Page 50)

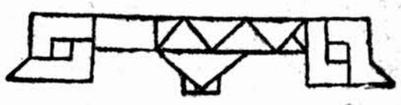
SOLUTIONS OF TO-DAY'S PUZZLES

Cross-Word Puzzle

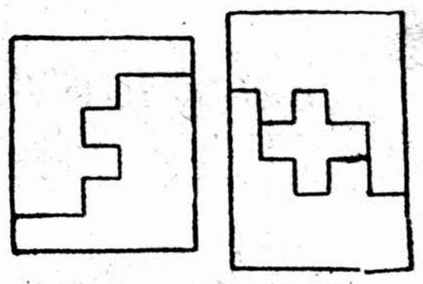
■	■	R	A	D	I	I	■	M	O	T	O	R	■	■
■	M	A	R	I	O	N	■	E	R	O	D	E	D	■
C	O	N	D	E	N	S	E	■	E	L	O	P	E	S
A	R	G	O	T	■	T	A	P	■	D	R	I	V	E
B	E	E	R	■	C	A	R	E	S	■	S	N	O	B
L	E	D	■	C	E	N	T	A	U	R	■	E	T	A
E	N	■	B	U	N	C	H	■	G	A	R	R	E	T
■	■	P	A	R	S	E	■	S	A	V	E	S	■	■
S	P	A	R	S	E	■	P	A	R	E	D	■	N	S
T	U	G	■	E	R	M	I	N	E	D	■	B	I	T
A	R	E	A	■	S	O	L	E	D	■	S	A	M	E
M	E	A	N	S	■	T	O	N	■	S	H	I	R	E
P	E	N	T	A	D	■	T	E	S	T	A	T	O	R
■	S	T	I	L	E	S	■	S	E	E	D	E	D	■
■	■	S	C	E	N	E	■	S	A	W	E	D	■	■

Toothpick Puzzle





Bridge Building Puzzle



LOGIC PUZZLE.

TESTING YOUR LOGIC: (1) Inasmuch as the whites always told the truth and the blacks always lied, the first man's answer MUST have been that he was white. (2) So when the second man answered that the first man had said he was white he

second man was telling the truth and therefore he was white. (3) When the third man said the second was black he was lying, and therefore was black.

The Eleven Fish: The names of the fish are: Halibut, Perch, Carp, Mullet, Trout, Bass, Salmon, Cod, Sardine, Shad, Flounder.

Love Letter Puzzle: V is the "wild" letter, E the inserted letter and X the repeat letter. The message reads: "Darling Gladys: I am working tonight in my studio on that painting I told you about, so I can not go out with you until tomorrow. If I cash in on this contract, I can buy you that diamond ring and proclaim our forthcoming nuptials."

Three-Minute Poser: In the hour the lovers have been separated, Geraldine has traveled 60 miles and George 30 miles. Since they are traveling in opposite directions, they are thus 90 miles apart.

Words and Music: The names in the horizontal rows are: Harp, Tuba, Lyre, Drum, Oboe, Horn, Piano, Cello, Banjo, Organ. The instrument named in the "note" squares is HARMONICON.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A SCHOOL teacher encountered difficulties with her car at cross-roads and somewhat flurried, descended to investigate mysteries within the bonnet. As she did so the policeman on point duty raised his hand to signal traffic.

"Put your hand down," said she. "I'm far too busy to attend to you now!"

* * * *

"I WENT to call on you yesterday, but found the gate locked."

"It wasn't locked—it just sticks."

"Then why not get a workman to do something?"

"I have. This morning I got a painter to put up a notice: Push hard. This gate sticks.'"

* * * *

A BORED-LOOKING individual was approaching the exit door of the theatre during the interval in a film show when an attendant approached him and said, "Excuse me, sir, but there is no readmittance."

In a faint voice the man replied "Thank goodness for that."

* * * *

MACPHERSON and his wife were out motoring when their car broke down and it had to be towed to a garage. All the way his wife complained bitterly of the amount it was going to cost them.

"It's scandalous!" she said, "Three pounds for towing the car a matter of three or four miles."

"Never mind," said Macpherson. "I'm making sure that he earns it—I've put the brakes on."

* * * *

"ARE you an expert accountant?" asked the prospective employer.

"Yes, sir," replied the applicant.

"Your written references seem to be all right, but tell me more about yourself."

"Well, my wife kept a household account for thirty days. One night after dinner I sat down and in less than an hour found out how much we owed our grocer."

"Hang up your hat and coat," directed the employer. "The job's yours."

* * * *

LITTLE Betty, aged nine, knelt down by the side of her bed and prepared to say her prayers.

"Please, God, make Rome the capital of Turkey," she asked.

"Darling", her mother exclaimed, "whatever do you mean by that?"

Betty rose to her feet.

"Well, mummy," she said, "that's what I put in my examination paper to-day."

A CAR puffed laboriously along the road (or the place where the road was supposed to be) in a country district. Finally, the driver became discouraged when the boughs of overhanging trees threatened to stop his car even if he were able to pull through the slippery sea of mud. He saw a villager, and said to him: "You don't have many cars along this way, do you?"

The man took plenty of time before he replied:—

"Certainly we do. What about it?"

"How many have come past lately—" the driver asked.

"Well," replied the villager, "there was one last Christmas, and two the year before—and now you're here."

* * * *

"DO you like the hat, Mrs. Green?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"Yes, I like it all right, but there's one thing wrong with it," replied Mrs. Green.

"What's that?"

"It makes your face look shabby.'

* * * *

LADY X was engaging a new maid.

So you had to leave your last situation?"

"Yes, your ladyship. It was on account of the mistress's bad nerves."

"I'm sorry to hear that."

"Yes, she couldn't stand the sound of breaking crockery."

TWO garage hands had been invited to a big dinner party, and when they sat down they noticed a large array of cutlery beside their plates.

Bill leaned towards his mate and whispered: "I say 'Arry, what's the big idea—all these knives and forks?"

Harry sniced contemptuously at his mate's ignorance.

"Don't speak so loud, mate," he exclaimed. "These are spares in case we break any of the others."

* * * *

"WHAT do I do?" said the railway worker, "well, you know the chap that hits the wheels with a hammer when the train comes in?"

"I know" agreed the interested traveller.

"Well, I help him listen."

* * * *

"WAS it a good show?"

"I don't know."

"You were there, weren't you?"

"Yes, I was; but the ticket was given me and I don't know what the prices were."

* * * *

COUNSEL—"How far were you from the scene of the accident?"

Witness—"Two yards, three inches."

Counsel—"Did you measure the distance?"

Witness—"Yes I guessed some silly ass would ask that question.

* * * *

GOOD people don't really die young, they live to get over it.

TWO young men were walking together when one became suddenly confidential.

"I am rather worried," he said. "I can marry a wealthy widow whom I don't love or a poor girl whom I love intensely. What shall I do?"

"Listen to your heart," advised his companion, "and marry the one you love,"

"You are right. I'll marry the girl."

"Then can you give me the widow's address?"

* * * *

THE magistrate looked severely at the red faced defendant.

"So you kicked your landlord down stairs" he said "Did you imagine that was within the rights of a tenant?"

"I'll bring my agreement and show it to you" said the little man. growing still redder, "and I'll wager you'll agree with me that anything he forgot to prohibit in that lease I had a right to do the very first chance I got!"

* * * *

"I'M a self-made man."

"You're lucky, I'm the revised work of a wife and three daughters."

* * * *

BOY: "But officer, you can't arreast me. I come from one of the best families in North Carolina."

Cop: "That's all right buddy, I'm not arresting you for breeding purposes."

Our Humorist At Large

"If you can't take the verses perhaps you could direct me to another channel."

Harried Editor: "Why not try the Bristol Channel"

"This is my first time to go up Mr. Pilot. I hope you'll bring me down again."

Don't you worry. Madam. I've never left anyone up there yet."

"Will you assist the "Old Ladies Home?"

"Yeah! Like a shot, Mum. Where are they and 'ow far 'ave they gotta go?"

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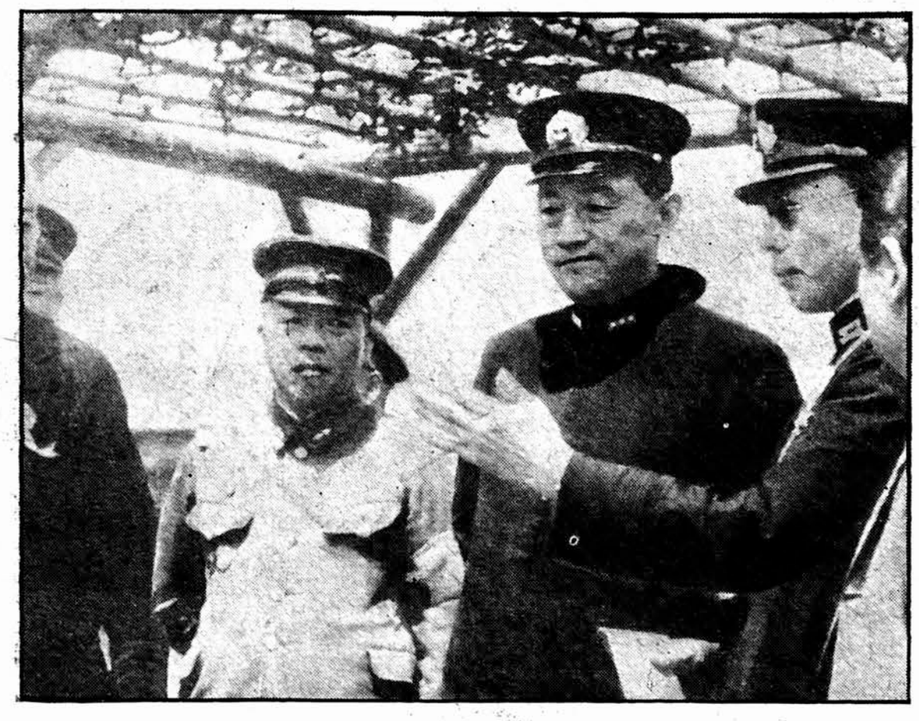
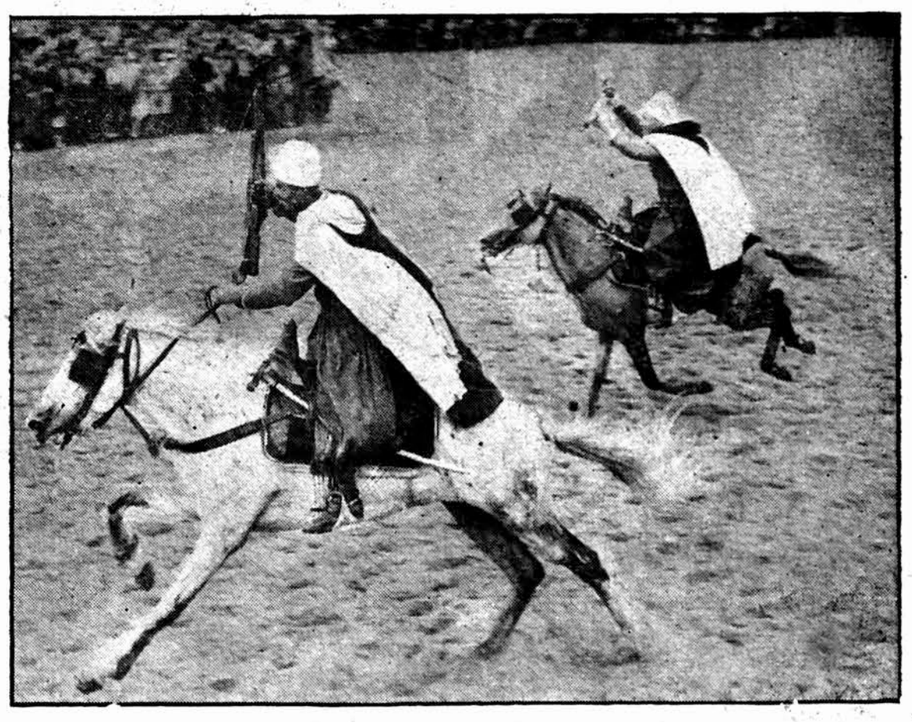


Japan's Navy Minister, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, listens stolidly as an officer explains a tactical point during naval exercises off the coast of Japan.



Two Moroccan Spahis, members of crack French colonial regiment, give thrilling riding displays at the fete organised by the regiment at Senlis, France.

SCENE AT THE BLOCKADED PORT OF TIENTSIN:

Chinese awaiting examination at a barbed wire barrier before being allowed to enter the British Concession.

Left:—Joining the Territorial Service means a saving on hairdressers' bills, judging by this cheerful picture of the camp hairdresser busy at work on one of the Terriers at Malvern.

Right:—Sir Philip Game, Metropolitan Police Commissioner, chatting to S. Samarsinghi, an Indian student, at the inspection of students of the Police College at Hendon, London.

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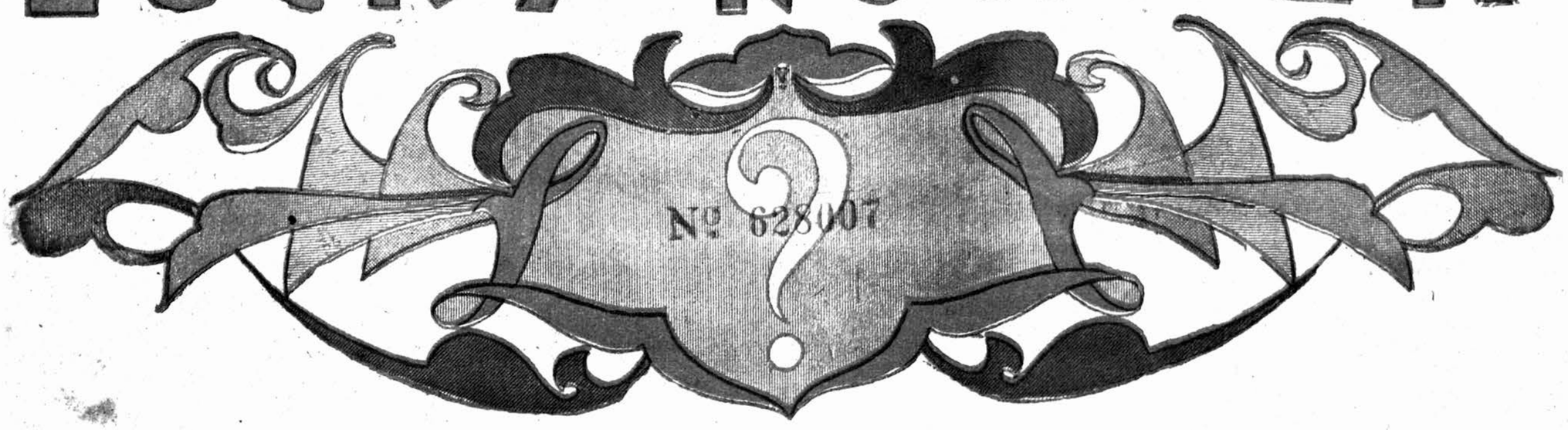

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